CHRONICLES OF LINCOLN COUNTY

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CHRONICLES

OF

LINCOLN COUNTY

Compiled by
R. B. FILLMORE
Blind Canvasser

1924

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PREFACE

Readers will please take notice that personal mention is made of those who are engaged in the professions or other legitimate business in the county. Special mention has not been made of the farmers and fishermen, who are engaged in industries so vastly important that should they organize the world over and go on a strike, or suspend business for a few months, the millionaire would give all his great wealth for one good square meal. So hats off to the farmers and fishermen! For it is by their strenuous efforts, with the help of God, that we are permitted to live.

There seems to be a great tendency among Maine people to find fault and knock their own town, city or state. How much better it would be if they would turn over a new leaf and boast of their privileges and try hard to better their condition in every way possible, and if the rich would take some of their hoarded wealth, which is practically no good, to better conditions, and buy up abandoned farms, stock and cultivate them, Maine would soon blossom out as one of the greatest states in the Union.

The following are the names of those who have contributed to this valuable and interesting work. Much credit is due them for their good work.

B. B. Blaisdell, Esq., New Harbor; I. W. Hodgdon, Jr., Boothbay Harbor; J. D. Payson, Southport; G. W. Singer, Damariscotta; Mrs. Maud Gay, Waldoboro; Rev. G. C. McQuaidee, Waldoboro; Ora Ford, Whitefield; Miss Josie Blagdon, Bath; Mrs. Laura Munro, Portland; Mrs. L. E. Simmons, South Portland; Mrs. Frank Studley, Medomak; Mrs. Bessie Greene, New Harbor.

O. H. Ford, Whitefield, Me., Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, of the Lincoln County News, are entitled to many thanks for so generously loaning so many of their valuable cuts.

R. B. F.

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HISTORY OF LINCOLN COUNTY

LINCOLN COUNTY occupies a middle place on the coast of Maine in respect to population, and no county of equal territory has so many harbors and havens. It is much cut up by arms of the sea and pond-like rivers, but there are no great variations of altitude in the surface. Damariscotta River occupies nearly the middle line of the county, extending from north to south. East of this and parallel thereto is the line of Muscongus Bay, its extension inland as Broad Bay, and Medomak River. Parallel on the west is the Sheepscot River, with its excellent harbor. This county is bounded on the east by Knox County, west by Sagadahoc and Kennebec, and north by the last, Waldo and Knox, and south by the ocean.

Lincoln County was established in 1760, at the same time with Cumberland County. The easterly line of Cumberland was then the westerly line of Lincoln. "From the time of its formation until the erection of Hancock and Washington Counties in 1789, Lincoln County extended over quite three-fifths of the territory of the province. Its westerly line was 'from Small Point northwesterly upon Casco Bay to New Meadows River, and up said river to Steven's carrying place at the head of said river, and up said river 30 miles; then north two degrees west on a true course to the utmost limit of the province.' Its north was Canada, its east Nova Scotia, and its south the ocean. Hancock County came across Penobscot Bay and river, and took in nearly the whole of the Waldo patent. In 1799, the organization of Kennebec took four-fifths of what remained after the formation of Hancock. Lincoln then continued undisturbed until 1827 when it parted with six towns to form Waldo; and it had an equal run of time again down to the organization of Androscoggin and Sagadahoc, in 1854, when the former received three towns from it, and the latter was made entirely from it." In 1860 (the centennial of Lincoln County) Knox County was organized, taking from her nine more towns, leaving the parent county with but 17 towns and a plantation to her name.

In still earlier time this region had been claimed by France as a part of her territory of Acadie; later, it was known as Sagadahoc Territory; and in 1665, the Duke of York (subsequently James II), to whom it had been granted by the King, erected it into the County of Cornwall,—New Dartmouth (Newcastle), and later, Pemaquid (under the name of Jamestown) becoming the seats of government.

At the outbreak of King Philip's war, in 1675, the settlements of Cornwall, scattered over a wide extent of country, embraced some 300 families. Under the prudent management of Abraham Shurt, the chief magistrate of this county, a larger degree of amity had been maintained with the Indians than in other parts; and the inhabitants of this region did not suffer so severely during the first year of the war as those in the westerly settlements. In the second year, however, Old Cornwall was likewise swept with the besom of destruction; and thenceforth until 1700 the settlements were deserted, or the inhabitants who remained were in terror of savage attacks, with only brief intervals of repose. In 1688, the County of Cornwall was entirely depopulated and desolated by the Indians under the lead of Moxus. Sir William Phips, first governor of Massachusetts under William and Mary, was desirous of doing something, if possible, to recover from the dominion of the savage the land of his youth; and in 1692 he built in place of Fort Charles, which had been destroyed, a fortification of stone, naming it Fort William Henry. In 1696, M. Iberville, with a force of French and Indians, entered the harbor and invested the place, and by means of artillery succeeded in forcing its surrender.

It was not until 1729 that the permanent re-peopling of Old Cornwall commenced. At this time Col. David Dunbar, who had been commissioned surveyor-general of the King's woods, and deputy-governor in the eastern parts of New England, repaired Fort William Henry, also renaming it Fort Frederick. He set vigorously at work to settle the county. To actual settlers he made grants of a homestead of 10 or 12 acres, and 100 acres of farm land. The settlers brought in by Colonel Dunbar were largely Protestant English, with some Scotch and Irish Presbyterians; and by his aid the Presbyterian church became

established as the prevailing phase of religion in this county until after the Revolution.

At the same time with the formation of the county, was incorporated Pownalboro, its shire town, which was named for Thomas Pownal—at that date governor of Massachusetts. His birthplace was Lincoln, England, a city famous for its antiquity and its noble cathedral; and thus Governor Pownal appears to have been further complimented in the name of the new county.

Lincoln County has 180 public schoolhouses, and her school property at the close of 1879 was valued at $89,250. The valuation of the county in 1870 was $6,857,610. In 1880 it was $6,634,693. The population in 1870 was 25,597. In 1880 it was 24,809.

COURT HOUSE AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WISCASSET

INTERIOR OLD ALNA MEETING HOUSE

ALNA

Nine miles North of Wiscasset. Formerly the north precinct of Pownalborough. Incorporated the 92d town, June 25, 1794, as New Milford, which it was called, until 1811, when its name was changed to Alna. First church formed, 1796,—Jonathan Scott, pastor. Population—1850, 916; 1860, 807; 1870, 747; 1880, 687; 1890, 512; 1900, 444; 1910, 457. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 231; Estates, $223,310; 1870—Polls, 199; Estates, $233,610; 1880—Polls, 195; Estates, $206,339; 1890—Polls, 160; Estates, $210,315; 1900—Polls, 150; Estates, $166,052; 1910—Polls, 141; Estates, $189.318. 1920—Population, 320; Polls, 109; Estates, $213,307.

ALNA is situated in the western part of Lincoln County, on the western side of Sheepscot River. It has Whitefield on the north, Newcastle on the east, Wiscasset on the south, and Dresden on the west. The town has a length of about six miles north and south, and four miles east and west. The surface is uneven, the western part back from the river being quite broken, while the other portions abound in ledges and bogs. Good soil is found in many parts, however, especially along the river. In the centre of the town is a pond receiving two considerable streams, and discharging into Sheepscot River. This stream forms the eastern line of the town, and crosses its northern part. The water powers are Sheepscot Falls carrying a saw and grist mill, and "Head-of-the-Tide Falls," in the northern part five miles above the first, having a grist, a stave and a shingle mill. Two miles above this are the "Rapids," which afford a good privilege. The villages are at the first two falls mentioned, that at the head of the tide being the largest. It is eight miles north of Wiscasset.

1760—Settled about this time.
1774—Moses Carlton, Sr., erected the Carlton house near the river.
1777—First meeting of the North Precinct of Pownalborough (now Alna) held at Israel Averill's.
1789—Old meeting house erected by Joseph Carlton.
1794—North Precinct of Pownalborough incorporated under the name of New Milford.
1798—Post office established, called "Alno" signifying "The Alders."
1811—Name of town changed to Alna.

The earliest settler was Samuel Jilton of Winchester, Mass., who came in 1759 and settled here not long after. . .Four brothers, Carlton, came from Newbury, Mass., in 1767.

DIRECTORY

Town Officers—Selectmen, H. G. Marr, A. H. Reed, E. C. Baker; Clerk, Lon Jewett; Assessors and Overseers of Poor, H. G. Marr, A. H. Reed, E. C. Baker; Treasurer, Geo. B. MacDonald; Collector of Taxes, Geo. B. MacDonald; Constables, Geo. B. MacDonald, Deputy, Hattie B. MacDonald; Fire Ward, Glen A. Jewett.

Post Offices—Alna, Mrs. Lilla B. Hilton, Postmaster; Head Tide, Glen A. Jewett, Postmaster.

General Stores—W. W. Hilton Co., Alna; Geo. B. MacDonald, Alna; Jewett Bros., Head Tide; Daniel Carleton, Head Tide; H. W. McIntire, Wiscasset, Route 1.

Saw Mill—Jewett Bros., Head Tide.

Blacksmith—J. M. Watson, Wiscasset, Route 1.

Farm Implements—C. E. Ware, Alna.

Churches—Baptist, Alna; Congregational, Head Tide.

Barber—Bernal H. Jewett, Head Tide.

Carpenters—Chas. H. Carleton, Alna; J. L. Genthner, Wiscasset, Route 1; John A. Palmer, Head Tide.

Physician and Surgeon—Albert M. Card, Head Tide.

Justices of the Peace—Albert M. Card, Head Tide; Albro C. Cheney, Head Tide.

BOOTHBAY

Twelve miles south of Wiscasset. Formerly known as Cape Newagen, supposed to have been settled as early as 1630. Afterward called Townshend, and incorporated as Boothbay, November 3, 1764. In 1842, Southport set off. Town divided and Boothbay Harbor made separate town, Feb. 19, 1889. Population—1850, 2504; 1860, 2857; 1870, 3200; 1880, 3576; 1890, 1718; 1900, 1766; 1910, 1700. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 577; Estates, $403,933; 1870—Polls, 726; Estates, $642,819; 1880—Polls, 925; Estates, $769,760; 1890—Polls, 473; Estates, $490,638; 1900—Polls, 525; Estates, $551,954; 1910—Polls, 502; Estates, $664,884. 1920—Population, 1432; Polls, 417; Estates, $806,351. Barters Island, in Sheepscot River; P. O. Trevett. Hodgdon's Mills, same as East Boothbay P. O. Boothbay Center, same as Boothbay P. O.

THE present town of Boothbay includes Boothbay Center and the settlement of East Boothbay, on the Damariscotta River, famous for its shipbuilding establishments. Within this territory are several islands, that of Damariscove being headquarters of a life saving station by that name. Ocean Point, a summer colony of considerable note, belongs also to Boothbay. The western limit of this town extends to the Sheepscot River, and includes Sawyer, Hodgdon and Barter Islands. At Boothbay Center is Adams Pond, from which adjoining towns and resorts obtain an adequate supply of drinking water. A fine golf course here attracts hundred of enthusiasts of that sport during the summer season.

The early history of this town, prior to 1889, is one in common with Boothbay Harbor, and is therefore more properly presented in the preceding historical description of the latter town.

DIRECTORY OF BOOTHBAY

TOWN OFFICERS—Selectmen, George W. Linekin, Ralph P. Giles, Alpheus Dodge; Town Clerk, Alpheus Dodge; Treasurer, Charles Chapman; Collector, Charles Chapman; School Board, Charles Chapman, Fred Macauley, Gardner N. Lewis; Superintendent, W. Linwood Chase; Health Officers, George W. Linekin, Ralph P. Giles, Alpheus Dodge; Road Commissioners, Samuel G. Woodward, George W. Roberts, M. F. Blake.

CHURCHES—United Baptist Church, Rev. E. W. Stebbins, Pastor.

Fraternities—Patrons of Husbandry, Boothbay Grange, Joseph F. Giles, Worthy Master.
Post Office—Fred Welsh, Postmaster.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Sayward's Garage, Cleveland Sayward, Prop.
J. H. Welsh & Sons, general store and gas filling station.
H. W. Hildreth, carpenter.
A. H. Dodge, blacksmith and wheelwright.
H. J. Elden, wheelwright, woodworker and blacksmith.
Boothbay Golf Club, John S. Spinney, Manager.
Mansion House at Golf Club, Erville Wallace, Manager.
Adams Lunch Room, lunches, ice cream and cigars, Mrs. Geo. Adams, Manager.
Oven Inn, Capt. D. Murphy, Prop.

DIRECTORY OF EAST BOOTHBAY

Population—350.
Postmaster—E. M. Vannah.
Grocers—A. O. McDougall, John Seavey, V. K. Montgomery.
Druggists—Race & Co.
Barber—L. M. Webster.
Ship and Yacht Builders—Rice Bros. Corp., Hodgdon Bros., Frank L. Rice, Goudy & Stevens.
Painters—Campbell & Murray.
House Carpenters—A. S. Dodge, Chas. E. Hyson.
Blacksmith—Geo. R. Smith.
Shoes and Gents' Furnishings—E. M. Vannah.
Physician—H. E. Fernald.
Notary Public—E. M. Vannah.
Hotels—Seavey House, Forest House.
Lumber—C. Tyler Hodgdon, Muscongus Lumber and Grain Co., F. L. Rice Lumber Co.
Coal and Wood—F. L. Rice Lumber Co.
Church—Methodist; Pastor, W. Crosby Hamilton.
Lodges—Eastern Star, Masons, Maccabees.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR

Twelve miles South of Wiscasset, on stage-line. Formerly known as Cape Newagen, and supposed to have been settled as early as 1630. Afterward called Townshend, and incorporated Nov. 3, 1764, as Boothbay. Set off from Boothbay, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1889. Population—1890, 1699; 1900, 1926; 1910, 2021. Valuation, 1890—Polls, 420; Estates, $630,344; 1900—Polls, 552; Estates, $898,720; 1910—Polls, 391; Estates, $1,136,850. 1920—Population, 2025; Polls, 595; Estates, $1,678,786.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, said to be "the center of the most broken coast line in the world," is situated nearly midway between Portland and Rockland. Here, within the town and its proximate surroundings, has occurred much of interest in connection with the early history of the State of Maine. The numerous and extensive shell heaps or refuse deposits left by the Wawenock Indians, who, eventually ruined by wars, moved to the River Peraute in Canada, still indicate the sites of their former villages.

Tumbled and moss-grown foundation stones in many sections of this historic town mark the locations of settlers' cabins, when and by whom occupied in many instances is unknown.

Boothbay Harbor, in aboriginal days, was a part of Mavooshen, a region referred to by the earliest voyagers. At the mouth of Townsend Channel, where part of the waters of both Kennebec and Sheepscot Rivers finds an outlet into the harbor, it was known to the natives as "Nekraugan," which meant "passageway."

In 1603 this was a part of Acadia, a vast tract claimed by the French.

Within sight of the hills of Boothbay Harbor, early in the spring of 1605, Captain George Waymouth cast anchor off Monhegan Island. Later, sailing toward the "main" he discovered a harbor which he called Pentecost, believed by some historians to have been that of the present Boothbay.

In 1606, this territory became the possession of the Plymouth Company, under English rule.

The famous Popham colonists in the year 1607 landed at Monhegan. Searching for the Kennebec River, they passed this harbor and found their place of colonization, the Popham settlement of brief and tragic existence.

Again, in 1614, there came another voyager to these parts, Captain John Smith, who had headquarters at Monhegan and in these waters fished for whales that yielded "Finnes and Oyle," as he recorded it.

At this time it is estimated there were over three thousand Wawenock Indians about this locality.

In 1620 the Council of New England was vested with governmental authority of a great tract including these parts.

Thirty vessels, in 1622, cast anchor at Damariscove Islands, just off the outer harbor of Boothbay. These were engaged in the fishery and fur trade. Here came Governor Winslow to procure supplies for the famishing colonists at Plymouth.

Christopher Levett referred to Boothbay Harbor as Capenauwagan in 1623. He reported that he was visited by many savages, during a four days' visit, including Samoset, that historic personage who greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth; as Levett wrote, "one that hath been found very faithful to the English," the owner of Monhegan Island and the first Indian to transfer land to the white men by deed.

A report on the population of Capenewagen in 1640 showed "many families and ten boats."

In 1665, then a part of the County of Cornwall, twenty-nine persons swore allegiance to the King of England.

"Twenty good beaver skins" tendered to Robinhood, an Indian sagamore, on January 20, 1666, effected the purchase of Boothbay Harbor, or that portion of the present town bordering the Sheepscot River and Townsend Channel.

Captain John Jocelyn in 1670 reported, "From Sagadahoc to Nova Scotia is called the Duke of York's Province. Here are Pemaquid, Montinecus, Mohegan, Capeanawhagen, where Captain Smith fished for whales; all are filled with dwelling houses and stages for fishermen, and have plenty of cattle, an arable land and marshes."

A local government was formed in 1672 under Massachusetts government. Edward Barton "ffor Capebonewagon" and others were appointed to "have liberty to keepe houses of publique intertaynemente."

Three years later, at the beginning of King Philip's War, the

settlers offered a bounty of five pounds for every Indian's head brought to them. At this time the savages rushed down from the forests about the Sheepscot and drove the inhabitants of this region to the islands off the harbor. At Damariscove three hundred or more gathered and "saw all the other islands, Wedgins (Spruce Point), Corbin's Sound (Ocean Point), New Harbor and Pemaquid all on fire."

In June, 1677, Governor Andros was instructed to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid and to make temporary lodgment at "Cape Anowagon" or other places if he should be unable to land at Pemaquid.

Elihue Gunnison, living at the present Linekin's Neck, the following year was driven out by the Indians. With the Indian depredations following, the inhabitants of Boothbay sought refuge in Massachusetts until 1729.

A report to the King of England, January 10, 1700, stated that on "Damaras Cove there was before the war a Pallisadoed Fort for the defense of ye fishermen, and another on Cape Newagen where they used to cure their fish."

At the close of Lovewell's War, during a peace conference, one of thirteen chiefs present was asked why the Indians had warred against the settlers. He replied, "Because you have taken our lands even as far as Capenewagen where you have beaten two of our Indians to death." In an Indian deed of that year the northern part of Boothbay was referred to as Albonegon.

In 1729 Colonel David Dunbar was commissioned by King George Second of England to settle this locality. His colonists were of Scotch-Irish descent, whose lineage is now represented by many of Boothbay Harbor's citizens. The experience of these brave pioneers was one of many hardships. Forced to flee from their cabins they sought protection elsewhere, but returned at the close of the Indian wars. In honor of Lord Charles Townshend, this place was given his name by which it was known until 1764.

During the Five Year War John Beath and seventeen others were taken captives. His sloop and cargo were sold to the French. Three months later, however, they were returned to their cabins. In the last year of the war Andrew Reed returned

to his cabin at Mill Cove, where he survived the rigors of winter in this hostile locality.

A British man-of-war entered the harbor in 1760 and seized several of the settlers as prisoners. They were enrolled in the Provincial Army and forced to fight against the French.

About 1775 the islands about Boothbay were visited by subjects of England who stole sheep and attacked shipping about here. The townsmen organized a military company for protection, which later was supplemented by ordnance and men furnished by the Board of War.

On July 24, 1779, a fleet of forty-three vessels sailed from Boothbay Harbor where they had assembled from distant points en route for Penobscot Bay to attack the British. But one review of the forces had been held, this on Boothbay's training

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOOTHBAY HARBOR

field. The expedition, as history informs us, was a failure for the Americans.

At the approach of the War of 1812, the citizens of Boothbay appealed for assistance to the President of the United States. Several defenses, a barracks, gun house and training field were provided.

On Sunday afternoon, September 5, 1813, many townspeople assembled at Kenniston's Hill, having been alarmed at the sound of cannonading at sea. There they viewed the famous battle of the Enterprise and Boxer which occurred just west of Monhegan.

The town of Boothbay was divided by a vote of the Legislature on February 16, 1889. The more northerly or inland portion retained the original name, Boothbay, while that bordering on the coast was re-named Boothbay Harbor.

The latter independent town has experienced many interesting periods in its development. At one time prominently identified in the fisheries industry, sometimes harboring two hundred sailing vessels, it has finally become a summer resort nationally famous. Still retaining traces of original quaintness, unsurpassed in marine and rural beauty, it is a favorite resort for artists and talented people who are appreciative of such environment. It is a progressive town with well-stocked stores, places of amusement and recreation, and accommodating transportation facilities to all points; a resort which is annually visited by discriminating people.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BOOTHBAY HARBOR

The Second Congregational Society was organized August 1, 1848, although the church was built and preaching had been delivered one year or more earlier. Then of the town of Boothbay, with another church of similar denomination here, this necessarily became the Second Church.

On June 4, 1845, forty citizens pledged various amounts to be applied to the erection of a church building. John W. Weymouth was chosen architect and builder.

Reverend George Gannet was installed as pastor on January

14, 1847. Previous to his election forty-eight members of the First Society had united with the Second.

In 1881 the church was remodeled and a chapel built adjoining. A memorial window was installed bearing the names of four prominent members. General and extensive improvements were made throughout. The pews were sold at this time, bringing about six hundred dollars into the church treasury.

Later, a steel ceiling and carpets were provided, a pipe organ was installed and acetylene gas lights introduced, which in the subsequent years have been succeeded by a modern electric pipe organ and electric lights. A public water supply is also an added improvement of the church.

Highly honored and unusually favored has the Second Congregational Church been, not only in its regularly installed ministers but also by other eminent clergymen nationally or internationally known, who have delivered as powerful sermons in this plain New England village church, as are heard in the greatest churches of the largest cities. It is but necessary to quote the names of Doctors Harry Emerson Fosdick, Peter MacQueen and C. H. Beale among others of distinction who have favored appreciative audiences here, to indicate what honor has been bestowed upon this church.

Since 1902 three pastors have been removed by the hand of death, Rev. Donald McCormick, Dr. Peter MacQueen and Rev. G. H. Woodward, the two last having been taken within one year.

THE BAZAAR

Boothbay Harbor, Maine

Postcards, Novelties, Stationery, Toys and Souvenirs

DIRECTORY

In the following will be found a list of the principal places of business in Boothbay Harbor with the exception of summer hotels, gift shops, etc. This also applies to steamboat and other transportation facilities and summer post office service.

Town Officers—Selectmen, Gilbert W. Haggett, Asa D. Tupper, Ralph Boyd; Town Clerk, W. T. Marr; Treasurer, E. S. Dunton; Collector, Newbert Pierce; School Board, B. E. Kelley, Dr. G. A. Gregory, Mrs. G. A. Carlisle; Supt. of Schools, Linwood A. Chase; Auditor, K. Weston Farnham; Health Officer, Elbridge A. Giles; Water Commissioners, J. B. Reed, L. A. Moore, J. P. Kelley; Supt. of Water System, William Latter; Supt. of Highways, R. G. DeWolfe; Chief of Fire Dept., E. J. Hutchinson; Chief of Police, Pearl B. McPhee.

Churches—Second Congregational Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, West Boothbay Harbor Chapel (Methodist), Spruce Point Chapel (Methodist), Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace (Roman Catholic).

Fraternities—Masons, Knights of Pythias, American Legion, Sons of Veterans, Eastern Stars, Pythian Sisters, Ladies' Auxiliary, S. of V.

Post Office—C. E. Sherman, Postmaster; Kate Leslie Reed, Assistant; Alice May, Assistant; Lawrence Brewer, Carrier.

Memorial Library—Mrs. Allie L. Orne, Librarian.

J. B. ROWE

Finest Quality Groceries and Meats

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE

E. L. PORTER CO.

Rexall Druggists

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

Morrill Abbott, trucking.
John Arsenault, plumber.
American Express Co.
Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Co.
Victor Bagley, chiropractor.
O. W. Baker, dentist.
Luther Barlow, public cars.
H. C. Barrows, M. D.
J. Vance Bell, garage.
Lawrence Bennett, trucking.
H. W. Bishop, insurance.
Boothbay Harbor Cold Storage Co.
Boothbay Harbor Fruit Co.
Boothbay House, commercial hotel.
Boothbay Register, weekly publication, job printing.
Boothbay Savings Bank.
J. W. Brackett, C. E., attorney.
Arnold Brewer, meats and groceries.
Walter Brown, plumber.
Ralph A. Campbell, barber.
G. A. Carlisle, groceries.
Central Maine Power Co., service and supplies.
Alton P. Clisby, public cars.
Charles E. Clisby, painter, signs, etc.
Cloverdale Store, groceries.
Percy Coombs, electrician.
A. H. Cutts, trucking, auto service.
Mrs. H. N. Davis, toys, small wares.
A. E. Delano, blacksmith.
R. G. DeWolfe, sales stable.
C. F. Dodge, mason.
C. B. Dolloff, electrical supplies, sporting goods.
S. R. Dolloff, boat storage.
F. P. Dow, wheelwright.
W. F. Dudley, jeweler.
E. S. Dunton, shoes.
Albert Eames, blacksmith.

Eastern Steamship Corporation, Bath-Augusta route.
B. S. Fifield, insurance.
First National Bank.
William Forbes, shoe repairing.
Glaude Foss, barber.
B. M. Giles, ice, fish market.
Granger & Poole, fish market.
Granger's Market, fish.
F. B. Greene & Son, wholesale novelties.
Arthur Greenleaf, ice.
G. A. Gregory, M. D.
Mrs. Allie E. Hawkes, piano instruction.
Saul S. Hayes, manager, moving pictures.
F. B. Higgins Co., lobsters.
D. W. Hodgdon, Wawenock Spring water.
G. T. Hodgdon, florist, decorator.
R. G. Hodgdon Co., men's furnishings.
Hotel Weymouth, commercial.
Clive E. Howard, tailor.
B. E. Hume Co., hay, grain, cement.
N. H. Hussey, dry goods.
E. J. Hutchinson, undertaker and embalmer.
Independent Steamboat Co. (Wiscasset route).
Anna B. Kendrick, ladies' furnishings, dry goods.
R. W. Kendrick, painter, decorator.
C. F. Kenniston, newspapers, stationery, etc.
Mary A. Kenniston, furniture, toys.
Marcia V. Kenniston, real estate, furniture.
J. Edward Knight & Co., insurance.
J. Elmer Knight, contractor and builder.
Ernest Leeman, sign painting, cabinet work.
E. S. Lewis, electrical supplies, service.
Lewis Garage Co.
Mrs. F. C. Littlefield, piano instruction.
Boynton Locke, trucking.
M. & M. Machine Co.
Maine Fisheries Corp., cold storage.
C. J. Marr & Co., men's furnishings.

W. T. Marr, paints, hardware.
Marson's Bakery.
McDougall & Keefe, photographers.
Simon McDougall, auto painting.
L. M. McIntire, wholesale fish.
McKown's Market, groceries.
O. M. McKown, garage.
The Misses McKown, milliners.
Z. P. Merry, barber.
Claude Miller, milk.
Marshall Moore, ice.
Neptune Packing Co., sardines.
G. S. Nevins, dentist.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
P. T. Nickerson, real estate development.
R. H. Nickerson, dry goods, ladies' apparel.
Lyman P. Orne, oil and gasoline.
T. W. Orne, insurance.
P. S. Patten, oil and gasoline.
Perkins Brothers, groceries.
Perkins Stove Co., tinware, etc.
Newbert Pierce, candy, ice cream, etc.
Pierce & Hartung, coal, wood, hardware.
Henry F. Pinkham, general mechanic, moving picture operator.
E. L. Porter Co., druggists.
Portland-Boothbay Transportation Co., freight.
B. E. Rand, boat builder.
C. M. Reed, barber.
Mrs. Carrie Reed, ladies' furnishings.
J. B. Reed, trucking.
Reed-Cook Construction Co., boat builders.
Bryan Rowe, groceries.
Saint Andrew's Hospital.
W. E. Sawyer, marine outfitter.
C. E. Sherman, public cars, gasoline.
Edward Spinney, ice.
E. A. Sprague, dentist.
T. H. Stevens, M. D.

The Bridge Restaurant.
The Chocolate Shop, candy, ice cream, etc.
The Great A. & P. Tea Co., groceries, etc.
The Townsend, commercial hotel.
H. T. Thurston Co., machinists.
Chester Tilton, milk.
Townsend Marine Railway.
Asa D. Tupper, attorney.
C. R. Tupper, attorney.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
W. A. Williams, painter.
H. A. Winslow, painter.
H. O. Wylie, barber.

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BREMEN

Sixteen miles S. E. of Wiscasset. On daily stage-line from Waldoboro to Muscongus. First settled in 1735. Once a part of Bristol. Set off and incorporated Feb. 19, 1828. Population—1850, 819; 1860, 908; 1870, 797; 1880, 839; 1890, 719; 1900, 657; 1910, 550. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 168; Estates, $122,966; 1870—Polls, 202; Estates, $162,437; 1880—Polls, 229; Estates, $190,387; 1890—Polls, 223; Estates, $183,840; 1900—Polls, 187; Estates, $140,868; 1910—Polls, 160; Estates, $144,956. 1920—Population, 423; Polls, 146; Estates, $183,756. Bremen postoffice discontinued and supplied from Medomak.

A SMALL town beautifully situated on the Medomak River, adjoining Waldoboro on the north and Damariscotta on the west. The town of Bristol is on the south. Two beautiful lakes, Pemaquid and Biscay, form a part of its western boundary, while within its borders are two more beautiful sheets of water, Lakes Hilton and Webber.

Bremen formed a part of the town of Bristol until 1828, when it was incorporated as a separate town. The census of 1920 gave 423 inhabitants.

The first church in town was located at Greenland Cove. In 1824 it was torn down and the Union Church was built from the materials of the old. The Methodists organized about 1820 and were connected with Round Pond for many years. In 1875 a Methodist parsonage was built and Rev. David Smith came to occupy it. The present pastor is Rev. Herbert L. Price.

The Congregationalists organized March (39?), 1829, with Rev. John Starrman of Waldoboro as pastor. Rev. John J. Bullfinch served as pastor for more than thirty years.

In the church yard stands a monument presented to the town by the ladies of the Patriotic Club in memory of Bremen's soldiers of the Civil War. Five brothers, Rhoades, are among the number.

A lot shaded by pine and oak trees, enclosed by a stone wall—here is the Quaker or Friends' cemetery. Every few years the lot is cleared that it may be kept intact. Adjoining is a field where can be seen the corner stone of the old Quaker church, which was built in 1798. About 1845 it was sold to John Osier, who took it down and built from its stout hand-hewn timbers a house at Osier Neck, now Medomak, where it still stands.

A monument in memory of Commodore Samuel Tucker of Revolutionary fame, who was born in Marblehead, Mass., but after the war came to Bremen and lived the rest of his life, stands in the town cemetery.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

L. W. Osier, general store, Medomak.

M. A. Simmons, general store, Medomak.

W. L. Hilton, general store, Broad Cove.

H. H. Johnson, tea room, general store, Broad Cove.

Paul Trough, automobile repair shop.

Stephen Prior, Almon D. McLain, G. W. Prior, boat-builders, Medomak.

Burnham & Morrill, clam cannery, Medomak; Chas. D. Sylvester, Supt.

Justice of the Peace, W. L. Hilton, Broad Cove.

Dentist—Dr. Francis Redlon, Broad Cove.

Insurance—F. O. Kent.

Livery Stable, Public Auto—L. W. Osier, Medomak.

Post Offices—Broad Cove, Mrs. Linda Hilton, Postmistress; Medomak, Sylvester F. Studley, Postmaster; Muscongus, Alvin B. Burns, Postmaster.

Town Officials—Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, F. H. Stahl, Abdon T. Davis, Sidney D. Martin; School Committee, M. A. Simmons, A. T. McLain, W. O. Clark; Clerk, W. L. Hilton; Constable, Collector and Treasurer, H. S. Bradford; Local Health Officer, J. Warren Sanborn, M. D., Waldoboro; Ballot Clerks, Arunah Weston, C. E. Poole, A. T. McLain, F. W. Turner.

Organizations—Ladies' Improvement Society, Mrs. Laura E. Turner, President; Patriotic Club, Mrs. Horace O'Brien, President; Good Will Bible Class, Mrs. Carrie Wallace; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Villa T. Stahl, President; Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Ellen Keene, President, Mrs. Ina Stahl, Vice President.

Lincoln County W. C. T. U.—President Mrs. Evie Morelen Studley, Medomak; Honorary President, Mrs. Helen M. Daggett, Waldoboro; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clara

Merrill, Nobleboro; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ida C. Morelen, Medomak; Treasurer, Mrs. Celesta Winchenbaugh, Waldoboro; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Annie E. Fossett, New Harbor; Mrs. Carolyn Achorn, Waldoboro; Mrs. Ruth W. Perkins, Damariscotta; Mrs. Helen M. Daggett, Waldoboro; Mrs. Celesta Winchenbaugh, Waldoboro; Mrs. Jennie T. Hall, Nobleboro; Miss Villa T. Stahl, Bremen.

L. W. OSIER

General Store and Gasoline

Rubber Goods and Notions

Public Car Service **MEDOMAK, MAINE**

DAMARISCOTTA RIVER

BRISTOL

Fifteen miles S. E. of Wiscasset. Belonged to Pemaquid Patent, granted to Elbridge and Aldsworth, of Bristol, England, 1629. Settled as early as 1625, under an Indian title from the Indian chief Samoset to John Brown. Was visited by ancient voyagers: Gosnold in 1602, and DeMonts in 1605, and settlements are spoken of as existing at that time in this vicinity. In 1664, Charles II granted this whole territory to his brother, Duke of York, afterward James II; a government was established, and a city and fort built. The jurisdiction was ceded to Massachusetts in 1686. Incorporated June 18, 1765. Bremen set off Feb. 19, 1828. Population—1790, 896; 1800, 996; 1820, 1240; 1850, 2913; 1860, 3035; 1870, 2916; 1880, 3196; 1890, 2821; 1900, 2572; 1910, 2415. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 686; Estates, $422,580; 1870—Polls, 683; Estates, $488,125; 1880—Polls, 872; Estates, $589,159; 1890—Polls, 735; Estates, $714,560; 1900—Polls, 717; Estates, $771,902; 1910—Polls, 801; Estates, $959,180. 1920—Population, 1419; Polls, 481; Estates, $804,218.

THE town of Bristol, situated in the southern part of Lincoln County, is about thirteen miles long and five miles wide, measuring as the bird flies between the extreme northern and southern points and the extreme western and eastern points, respectively. It forms a peninsula which juts out several miles into the Atlantic Ocean. According to the United States Coast Survey, the Pemaquid Point Lighthouse, at the southern extremity of the town, is located in 43° 51′ North Latitude and 69° 29′ West Longitude. Bristol is bounded on the north by the towns of Damariscotta and Bremen, on the east by the ocean, on the south by the ocean and on the west by the town of South Bristol, John's Bay and the ocean.

The town includes eight villages and post-offices—Bristol (Mills), Chamberlain (more commonly known as Long Cove), New Harbor, Pemaquid (Falls), Pemaquid Beach, Pemaquid Harbor and Pemaquid Point. The population is about 1425. The nearest railroad depot is at Newcastle-Damariscotta, about eight miles distant from the center of the town. At this station, connections can be made with the Bar Harbor Express and other convenient trains for Portland, Boston, New York and other points. During the greater part of the year, when the roads are in favorable condition, public automobiles are operated between the different parts of the town and the railroad station, meeting important trains regularly.

While the chief industry of the town is fishing, the summer business constitutes a close second. The scenic beauty and historic atmosphere combine with the quietude of the place to lure increasing numbers of tourists to Bristol every summer, and the town is rapidly developing into one of the most prominent resorts on the Maine coast. Farming and lumbering are carried on to some extent in the interior section of the town. Burnham & Morrill Company of Portland erected at Pemaquid Beach, in 1923, a modernly equipped factory for the canning of clams and fish and thus has been revived an industry which for many years up to about a quarter of a century ago held an important place in the business of Bristol.

Bristol is by no means neglecting its educational facilities, expending for schools every year about one-third of the amount received in taxes. There are graded common schools in every village, except Pemaquid Point, which is principally a summer colony. Bristol High School, located at Pemaquid (Falls) is a Grade A Standard school. The school has a teaching staff consisting of a principal and two assistants and offers three courses—Latin Scientific, English Science and Commercial.

The history of Bristol centers largely around Pemaquid, in the lower part of the town, where there is said to be more remains of former civilization than at Plymouth, Mass., and Jamestown, Va., combined. In 1607, the same year that Jamestown, Va., was settled by the London Company, Captain Popham, under the auspices of the Plymouth Company, landed at Pemaquid. The first permanent settlement was established here in 1625, when John Brown and his son-in-law, Richard Pearce, purchased land of the Indians and made a clearing in which they put up their humble cabins. The conveyance was made in consideration of "50 skins." The deed, which was signed by the famous Samoset and another Indian sagamore named Unnongoit, was the first quit-claim deed properly executed in New England. A monument stands at New Harbor in commemoration of the event.

History tells us that, about the middle of the seventeenth century, Pemaquid had acquired considerable importance as a center of business, there being more activity manifested here than at any other point along the whole Atlantic coast. Fishing

vessels were continually coming and going; Indians brought their furs and other goods here to trade with the settlers, and everything was booming. Under the provisions of the Pemaquid Patent, a grant made by the Council of Plymouth, England, a corporation organized as the success of the Plymouth Company, "for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America," this section was allotted to different men from time to time for a number of years immediately following the establishment of the first settlement. Although the grantees under the patent performed certain magisterial functions, the place was, during that period, practically without civil government.

There have been four forts built and torn down at Pemaquid, excepting the foundations of Forts William Henry and Frederick, which, having been constructed of solid masonry, are still well preserved. At the west angle of these remains the State of Maine restored a few years ago the castle or round tower, surrounding the huge granite boulder which bears the date 1607 to commemorate the landing of the Popham colony. The first fort, which was merely a stockade, was erected in 1630 or 1631; captured and rifled by Dixy Bull, a notorious pirate, in 1632; and finally taken and burned by the Indians, in 1676. The second fort, which was also of wooden construction, was built, in 1677, in accordance with the orders of the Duke of York. At this time the settlement here was named Jamestown in honor of King James II, and the fort called Fort Charles. This fort was captured and burned in 1689 by a company of Indians, incited by the French at Castine.

The third Pemaquid fort, which was the first stone fortifications to be built here, was erected in 1692 by Governor Phips and named Fort William Henry. This fort, which was at that time the strongest British fort in North America, was taken and destroyed, in 1696, after a long siege by the French and Indians, Sieur D'Iberville commanding the expedition. The fort was rebuilt, in 1729, by Colonel David Dunbar, acting under orders from the British government. This stronghold, which was named Fort Frederick, in honor of the young Prince of Wales, served for a century and a half to hold New England against further invasions by the French and other nations then

struggling for this part of the earth. In accordance with a vote of the town, Fort Frederick was pulled down, in the spring of 1775, to prevent the British from taking possession of it and using it in their warfare against the colonists. This was the last fort built at Pemaquid, the tide of immigration turning farther south from this time on, leaving the ancient settlement neglected. These forts were situated in that section of the town now known as Pemaquid Beach. Thousands of people every summer visit the historic remains and the castle, in which can be seen numerous relics depicting the romance of Pemaquid of ye olden times. The present curator at the castle is James E. Partridge, a descendant of one of the pioneer inhabitants of the place.

Bristol was incorporated as a town in 1765. At the first town meeting, which was held at the house of William Sproul, Thomas Fletcher was chosen Moderator; Robert Given, Town Clerk; and William Jones, Jr., Patrick Rogers, Robert Sproul, Henry Hunter and James Young, Jr., Selectmen and Assessors. As originally laid out, Bristol comprised practically all the territory lying between the Damariscotta River and the Muscongus Sound and Bay. In 1828, the northeast part of Bristol was set off from the rest of the town and incorporated as the town of Bremen. Later, in 1847, the northern portion of the town became separated and, with a tract from the southern part of Nobleboro, formed the town of Damariscotta. Thus Bristol remained until 1915, when, by an act of the Legislature, the western section was divided from the mother town and incorporated as the town of South Bristol.

The first post-office in Bristol was established in the Walpole part of the town in 1800, with Thomas McClure as postmaster. A lighthouse station was established at Pemaquid Point in 1824 and has since been maintained as a guide to mariners in passing one of the most rugged headlands on the Maine coast. Many wrecks have occurred at Pemaquid Point, one of the most tragic being that of 1903, when, in a dark, foggy night in September, with a heavy sea running, the Gloucester fishing schooner George F. Edmunds, westbound, and the coasting schooner Sadie & Lillie, bound east for Bangor, both went ashore on the rocky

promontory. Fifteen men were drowned in this disaster. Captain Herbert Robinson is the present keeper at the lighthouse.

Churches — Bristol (Mills), Methodist, Congregational; New Harbor, Methodist, Union; Pemaquid (Falls), Methodist; Round Pond, Methodist, Union.

Secret Fraternities—Bristol (Mills), Masons, Eastern Star, Grange; New Harbor, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Grange; Pemaquid (Falls), Red Men, Pocahontas; Round Pond, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs.

Town Officers (1924)—Town Clerk, Milton W. Russell; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, Clifton J. Hanna (chairman), John B. Woodward, Ralph E. Gorham; Tax Collector and Treasurer, Burton B. Blaisdell; Auditor, Mrs. Zilpha B. Munsey; Superintending School Committee, Emery P. Richards (chairman), Burton B. Blaisdell, Joseph E. Crooker; Fire Warden, Charles Weeks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BRISTOL (VILLAGE)

J. F. Coombs, store, post-office, telephone pay station.
Chester Coomes, garage, auto supplies, repairing.
R. H. Hanley, store, groceries, grain.
Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., E. J. Ervine, Sec'y.
Dr. J. W. P. Goudy, physician.
John Redonnett, saw mill, lumber products.
C. F. Russell, undertaker.
Eugene Chapman, meat dealer.
Roy F. Sproul, contractor and builder.
Andrew Lawler, contractor and builder.
Isaac E. Sproul, blacksmith, general repairing.
George A. Ward, Justice of the Peace.
Simon Holden, contractor and builder.
Milton W. Russell, Justice of the Peace.
Stephen Prentice, electrical work, wiring.
Alfred H. Little, mason.

PULPIT WALPOLE CHURCH, BRISTOL

CHAMBERLAIN

Miss Minnie M. Tukey, post-office, store, telephone pay station.
Walter S. Tukey, public automobile.
William B. Carter, contractor and builder.
Ruel Foster, public automobile.
Leverett Chase, dealer in dairy products.
Lemuel Russell, contractor and builder.
Asbury T. Royal, contractor and builder.
Samuel Reeves, trucking.

NEW HARBOR

Mertland L. Carroll, post-office, store, groceries, men's furnishings, hardware; also garage, auto supplies, repairing.
Francis J. Penniman, store, groceries, hardware.
Mathew Burnside, store, groceries, grain.
Clifton J. Hanna, public automobile service, trucking, auto supplies, ice dealer, store, confectionery, ice cream.
Delmar B. Little, store, dry and fancy goods, notions, millinery (Miss Ava Little, milliner).
John W. Day, mail carrier.

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Business, Your Home, Your Life

Burton B. Blaisdell

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Strong Companies — Prompt Adjustments
Reliable Service
NEW HARBOR :: :: :: MAINE
Telephone Connection
REAL ESTATE — NOTARY PUBLIC

B. W. Russell, store, dry and fancy goods.
Mrs. Ida B. Murray, store, dry and fancy goods.
Surf Casino, Philip C. Small, Prop., public hall, moving pictures, bowling, pool, store, ice cream, confectionery.
Munsey House, W. M. Munsey, Prop., hotel, shore dinners, lobsters, store, ice cream, confectionery.
Burton B. Blaisdell, general insurance, surety bonds, real estate, Notary Public, telephone office.
Gloucester Fish Co., W. H. Symonds, Manager, fresh and salt fish, fishermen's supplies.
J. R. Tibbetts, machine shop, garage, automobile and marine engine repairing, supplies, plumbing.
Frank Lewis, barber shop.
C. B. Meserve, fish packing.
Charles B. Brackett, meat dealer.
Simon A. Blaisdell, painter.
Charles S. Tarr, contractor and builder.
Arthur W. Geyer, public automobile.
Mark A. Hanna, contractor and builder.
Roy Palmer, contractor and builder.
Tibbetts House, Mrs. S. Tibbetts, Prop., hotel, shore dinners.
C. G. Miller, dealer in paints, hardware, wall paper.
Mrs. R. W. Gaffney, store, groceries, ice cream, confectionery.

Francis J. Penniman

Dealer in

Groceries, Boots, Paints and Hardware

NEW HARBOR, MAINE

TIBBETTS & CARROLL

GARAGE---Battery Charging

Tires, Tubes and Oils *Ford Repairing a Specialty*

NEW HARBOR, ME.

Leslie Lewis, dealer in clams, smoked fish.
S. Tibbetts, lobsters, motor boat supplies.
Thomas H. Osier, lobsters, motor boat supplies.
John R. Poole, contractor and builder.
Thomas Young, mason.
Lewis E. Tarr, contractor and builder.
Joseph E. Tarr, painter.
E. C. Somes, painter.
William Rogers, contractor and builder.
Theophilus Bradley, contractor and builder.
Hillcrest Farm, L. W. McFarland, Prop., summer hotel.
N. J. Hanna, shoe repairing, handicraft work, toys.
Lawrence S. Miller, public automobile service, trucking.
Eugene Poland, motor boat, fishing parties.
Capt. G. L. Bowman, sailing and fishing parties.
G. Keith Munsey, electrician, wiring, supplies.
Isaac Rosenberg, junk dealer.
Mrs. Mattie V. Tibbetts, dressmaker.
Mrs. Ruth Leeman, dressmaker.
Mrs. Edna Hanna, dressmaker.
G. H. Thompson, summer hotel.
Ocean View Land Co., H. J. Brown, Pres., renting hall and stores.

PEMAQUID (FALLS)

Chester W. Poole, general store, post-office (Mrs. Alice D. Poole, P. M.).

F. M. Sproul, store, groceries, dry goods.

E. S. Elliott & Son (Elmer S. Elliott and Stanley P. Elliott), funeral directors, furniture store.

Caleb G. Fossett, dealer in dairy products.

Elliott & Poole (Stanley P. Elliott and Chester W. Poole), lumber dealers, saw mill.

Edison W. Farrin, dealer in dairy products.

Lawrence D. Young, meat dealer.

Dr. Frank W. Clarke, physician.

William A. Elliott, contractor and builder.

Fred L. Creamer, blacksmith, repairing.

B. F. Grover, contractor and builder.

PEMAQUID BEACH

Mrs. Sadie L. McLain, post-office, store.

Pemaquid Tavern, Fred C. Gatcombe, Prop., dining room, shore dinners, general store.

Lewis' Pavilion, C. F. Lewis, Prop., public hall, store, refreshments.

Waneta House, R. C. Varley, Prop., summer hotel.

Mrs. Emma L. Partridge, summer store, ice cream, confectionery.

Frank R. Dyer, well driller.

Burnham & Morrill Company, factory, canning clams.

Fred O. Gilbert, Old Fort Wharf, lobsters, clams, motor boat supplies.

C. M. Kennedy, adjuster of compasses.

Ernest W. Wells, summer boarders, sailing and fishing parties, clam bakes.

George R. McLain, fish dealer, motor boat supplies, merchandise.

Henry F. Tarr, public automobile, trucking.

Edward A. Laughton, public automobile.

Ernest Chadwick, contractor and builder.

Thomas H. Owen, shore dinners, home bakery.

LOOKING TOWARDS PEMAQUID

PEMAQUID HARBOR

Charles A. Farrin, post-office, store.
Fred C. Baker, mail carrier, store, general merchandise, meats.
Windemere, F. C. Baker, Prop., summer hotel.
Wesley Mahan, contractor and builder.
Edgar S. Blaisdell, contractor and builder.
Durell Lewis, contractor and builder.
Harold Ranger, contractor and builder.

PEMAQUID POINT

Elmer Martin, post-office, store, groceries, novelties, confections; also contractor and builder.
Hotel Pemaquid, Walter J. Brackett, Prop., summer hotel.
Sunset House, W. J. Burnside, Prop., summer hotel.
Bradley Inn, summer hotel.
Levi P. Martin, store, confectionery, home bakery, notions.
John Attean, Indian baskets, novelties.
William J. Burnside, contractor and builder, boat designer.

OLD PEMAQUID FORT, PEMAQUID

ROUND POND

ROUND POND is one of the oldest and most beautiful of the Maine coast villages. It is situated in the historical town of Bristol, several miles north of Pemaquid Point. James Yates, from Providence, R. I., was the first permanent white settler. In 1742, he built his cabin, surrounded by a stout stockade, on land now known as the R. A. Brown estate. Soon came neighbors, many from Plymouth, Mass., and adjoining settlements. Marriages and inter-marriages followed until, today, the greater part of Round Pond's population traces an unbroken line of descent from the Mayflower pilgrims.

Although there have been many successful business enterprises carried on in times past, there is now no industry of consequence located at Round Pond. In the olden days ship building and rigging, sail making and brick burning brought occupation and prosperity to the inhabitants. The farms were then tilled more extensively than now; fishing fleets were sent forth from the excellent harbor and "coasters" were captained, manned and owned by residents of this prosperous village. Many times has the sea taken its toll, and the entire community been plunged into mourning, when some such has gone down with all on board. Skillful navigators and capable masters of the merchant marine have hailed from Round Pond since the earliest days.

At one time the porgie business was extensively carried on, one factory being located at Moxie Cove and another at Muscongus. Clam-canning factories have also been successfully operated.

Formerly the granite industry "boomed," providing employment for more than one hundred men. The quarry is now owned and operated to a small extent by Peter Svensen. There is said to be no finer stone in the United States than that quarried here. George Munro, now of North Jay, Maine, one of New England's most prominent men in the granite business, served his apprenticeship on the "Back Shore."

Round Pond has two churches, Methodist and Union (now occupied by the Universalist society), both dedicated in 1853. There is an excellent circulating library. The splendid schools

have produced more than their quota of able and prominent men and women.

The first post office was established in 1850. The first three postmasters were: Parker Mears, Alexander Munro and Alexander Yates.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ice Cream and Confectionery—Celia Fossett.
Picture House and Dance Hall—Perley W. Fossett.
General Store—Thomas Steere.
General Store and Market—Albert Steere.
General Store and Ice Cream—Rossford Pryor.
Groceries—Fred Luce.
Dry Goods and Notions—Marian Steere.
Millinery—Annie B. Hinds.
Milk and Cream—Emery P. Richards.
Granite Works—Peter Svensen.

ICE CREAM

Fossett's Home Made

Manufactured by

P. W. FOSSETT

Round Pond, Me.

PUBLIC AUTOS—Oliver Etheridge, Celia Etheridge, William Prentice, E. Jones.
POSTMASTER—Francis Gorham.
MAIL CARRIER—Laforest Etheridge.
NOTARY PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Annie B. Hinds.
FRATERNITIES—Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters.

THE OLD DOCKENDORFF HOME

One of Round Pond's stately and beautiful landmarks, built more than 150 years ago, now occupied by Mrs. Gardner Manchester, grand-daughter of Captain Solomon Dockendorff, master mariner in the West Indian merchant marine. Mrs. Manchester is the daughter of Alexander Munro, who at one time kept the village post office in a part of this house. He was wont to watch the operations of his fishing fleet from the cupola above, which furnishes a magnificent view far out to sea. Mrs. Manchester is, also, a lineal descendant of both Myles Standish and John Alden, belonging to the eighth generation in direct line.

DOCKENDORFF HOUSE, ROUND POND

LOUDVILLE

ABOUT two miles distant from Round Pond, across Muscongus Bay, lies "Samoset's," Muscongus, or "Loud's" Island, of romantic historical interest, reputed to have been the headquarters and burial place of Samoset, noted and beloved Indian chieftain.

The first permanent white settler was William Loud, an English naval officer, who arrived about 1745. Later came Carter, Poland, Murphy, Thompson, Jones, Osier, and others. William Loud's commission, issued by Governor Shirley, and an old deed by which he received Muscongus Island from Shem Drowne is still in existence.

Marsh Island, which forms one side of the excellent harbor, has been in the possession of the Poland family since the arrival of the third settler, Leonard Poland, immediately following the close of the Revolution.

Due to an omission in the report of an early survey, Loud's Island was omitted from a map of the coast, whereby, for many years, it had the distinction of belonging to no government, and paid no allegiance to any sovereign power. The residents, however, exercised an intelligent and successful system of self-government and have proven themselves true and loyal citizens of the United States.

A pioneer, whose foresight, integrity and public-spiritedness left an impression upon the community which is still evident, was Robert Oram, who married a grand-daughter of the first settler. He came from Kittery, Maine, and was a carpenter. Besides tilling his farm he plied his trade both on the island and adjacent mainland. Much of his work remains to this day, bearing evidence of his character and skill. He built Commodore Tucker's house, at Bremen.

A beautiful little church, which has now supplanted the school house as a place for religious worship, picturesquely located near the center of the island, is faithfully supported. The school has recently accepted state aid, and is, and generally has been very good.

Fishing is the chief industry.

The oldest house now standing was erected by John Murphy

and is known as the Pike place. The Robert Oram house is now occupied by Mrs. Carl Benson.

Loud's Island is known officially, nowadays, as "Loudville," and receives its mail daily via Round Pond. The postmaster is Nathan Carter, who also keeps a general store. Another general store is operated by Everett Thompson.

Mrs. Lettie Pryor is Justice of the Peace.

It is true that the people of Loudville are no better than they ought to be, but the same thing may be said of any community, and they have certainly done well to maintain law and order without any organized government, or without any help from State or Federal Government for many years. They have had no criminal cases in court, no paupers, and have many comfortable homes and school privileges. The island is about three miles long and averages one mile in width, making an area of three square miles, most of which is good farming soil, but fishermen are poor farmers, therefore this great industry has been sadly neglected, with one exception, Mr. Calvin Prior, who might be called the only farmer who produces much of anything along that line. He has a very interesting family, two of which are school teachers and one justice of the peace. There are many others worthy of mention. Special mention should be made of Robert Carter, now deceased, who for many years kept up religious interest by holding prayer meetings and Sunday school. The oldest person on the island is Mrs. Hoffses, who though well along in her eighties is smart and bright as a silver dollar.

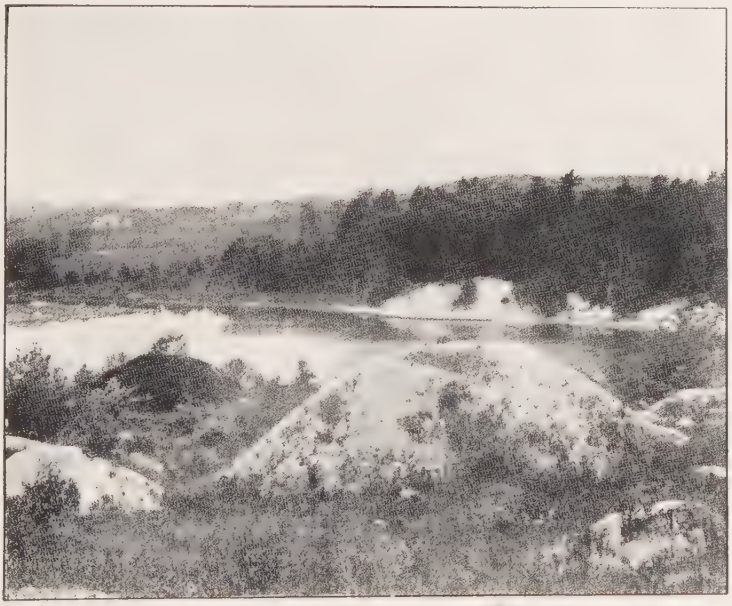
DAMARISCOTTA

Eighteen miles E. of Bath. Opposite Newcastle. On K. & L. Div. M. C. R. R. Part of Pemaquid Patent. Settled about 1640. Originally a part of Nobleborough and Bristol. Separated and incorporated July 26, 1847. Population—1850, 1328; 1860, 1366; 1870, 1232; 1880, 1142; 1890, 1012; 1900, 876. 1910, 771. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 294; Estates, $601,198; 1870—Polls, 273; Estates, $669,719; 1880—Polls, 312; Estates, $592,208; 1890—Polls, 299; Estates, $531,623; 1900—Polls, 255; Estates, $459,444; 1910—Polls, 239; Estates, $494,653. 1920—Population, 849; Polls, 241; Estates, $648,693.

UP to July 26th, 1847, the history of Damariscotta coincides with that of Nobleboro. About that time the shipbuilding business at the "Bridge" had brought into being a thriving village at tide water which had little in common with the more strictly agricultural part of the town, so the town was divided and the new town took the name of Damariscotta from the river or estuary of that name which flows by it. The term "Damariscotta" has been strenuously discussed by scholars and there is considerable difference of opinion as to its meaning. From all the circumstances of the case the interpretation, "place of many fishes" seems most reasonable. Fish abound in the river and in the past were even more abundant. The Indians most likely had in mind the annual run of alewives which for some weeks in the spring clog the head of the river. At the time of division, the alewive fishery seemed a very trifling affair to the people of the shipbuilding town, for they surrendered all interest in the alewive run. It is also said that as an inducement to Nobleboro to submit peacefully to the amputation of the most flourishing part of the town, the care of all the paupers at that time on the town's hands was also assumed. Be that as it may, the Town of Damariscotta has been remarkably free from pauperism. For more than a score of years there have been no paupers whatever dependent on the town.

Damariscotta was part of the Pemaquid Patent and was involved in all the trouble which the land disputes of the early days brought about. Shipbuilding was from the earliest times an important pursuit because of the excellent harbor and the favorable locations for shipyards which abounded. Much excellent ship timber also grew in the immediate vicinity. The shipbuilding business flourished as long as wooden vessels were in

demand. A revival took place during the Great War when several large schooners were built in Newcastle, whose interests are closely united with Damariscotta. Today the shipbuilding industry is represented by builders of power boats for fishing and by pleasure yachts. But, half a century ago, hundreds of men were employed and every cove along the river for miles resounded to the music of the broad axe and top maul. It is to this fact that the town owes today the fine old residences that line its streets. Many large fortunes were founded which are not yet dissipated in many instances. Damariscotta was a town of mariners and Captain was a title as common as that of Colonel in Kentucky today. Among some of the most noted sea captains of that day was Capt. Thomas Woodward, who had a remarkable career and who commanded the U. S. Ship Atlanta during the Civil War and bore a prominent part in that contest, receiving the personal congratulations of the President at one time. Capt. Woodward afterwards removed to New Orleans, where he was Postmaster and was honored socially by receiving



SHELL HEAPS, DAMARISCOTTA

the selection as Rex King of the Carnival. No higher honor can be bestowed on a citizen of New Orleans. He died several years ago.

The location of the town is at the centre of Lincoln County with a bridge which makes it convenient for people on both sides of the Damariscotta River, below and both sides of Damariscotta to the northward, to come hither for trade. The location was highly regarded also by the aborigines on account of the fish which swarmed in the river, and they made it very hard for a time for the whites to live here. Smelts in unbelievably large numbers frequented the river and spawned in the brooks in spring. Eels in huge number bedded in the river in winter and oysters of fine quality at one time covered the river bottom. Indeed, although sadly depleted, smelts furnish a fishery today that largely supports many families at the head of navigation.

The oysters are extinct. Geologists differ as to the reason, but probably it is due to changes in the obstructions between the river and the sea that let in the sea water more rapidly and lowered the temperature below the living point for the shell fish. Oyster shells are found in the river bed for miles and banks for miles on both sides are composed to some extent of the shells mingled with a few clam shells and some quahaugs. The last mentioned are also extinct. At one point the oyster shells are so numerous that they form the largest known kitchen midden, so called, in the entire world. This deposit has made the name of Damariscotta known far and near. The deepest deposit of shells was on the eastern side of the river, about a mile and a half above the village, where it sometimes reached a depth of thirty feet. There are several distinct layers of shells with deposits of soil between, proving that the place was not frequented for periods of many years, for it is said to take a thousand years for an inch of soil to accumulate. Not many relics are found in the deposits. Some human remains occur. Some of the lower layers contained bones that antedated the American Indian. We say "contained," because the principal shell heap is in the past tense. About 35 years ago a financial wizard conceived the idea of grinding the shells into hen food. A large set of buildings was erected, machinery installed and the work of ruin

was carried thoroughly out. The project was a failure for the promoter and a most wonderful monument of the past was ruthlessly blotted out of existence. A few stone implements, considerable broken pottery, and shells and bones of various fish and animals have been unearthed here. At this particular point there are almost no shells *in situ*. Across the river is a considerable deposit which has suffered less, and all along the river shells may be found in varying abundance, and as shells are taken up for walks, etc., occasional bones and implements are unearthed. A short distance above the site of the shell mill, now burned, is a large deposit on the land of Rufus Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock recently plowed out an entire Indian skeleton, but the plow went through it lengthwise and broke it up so badly that although it was sent to the National Museum in Washington nothing beyond the race of the relic could be determined. At this place the whaler "Wiscasset" was built in 1830. Andrew Carnegie was a passenger on this craft when he emigrated from Scotland to America.

The scenery along the Damariscotta River has caused enthusiastic visitors to call it the Hudson of Maine. It is certainly beautiful, especially near the head of navigation and also near the ocean. Within five miles of Damariscotta Village are seven ponds varying from one to twelve miles long and stocked with all kinds of fresh water fish, trout, salmon, bass, pickerel and perch. Damariscotta Pond is the largest, although not touching Damariscotta at any point. Pemaquid Pond, Muddy Pond, Little Pond, Biscay Pond, Macurda Pond and Webber's Pond complete the list, though there are several smaller ones within reach. These sheets of water form a wonderful attraction to the summer visitor and some of them are lined with cottages. This is especially true of Biscay Pond.

There are two churches in Damariscotta. The Baptist, which is a magnificent specimen of colonial architecture, was built in 1847. Rev. Adoniram Judson was pastor here in 1819-20, and the famous divine, Duncan Dunbar, in 1820-21. The Methodist church is a new edifice and a very tasteful one. The town is noted for civic pride and its spirit of progress and improvement. In 1896 it installed a system of water works, using

Little Pond as a supply. This water comes into town with a pressure of 110 pounds and is absolutely pure. The Woman's Club, founded in 1894, has been and is a wonderful factor in the town's social and civic life. Skidompha Library has several thousand volumes and is increasingly useful. A large Board of Trade has brought about many additions to the town's business. The Lincoln County News was established as the Damariscotta Herald in 1876. It is a merger of four other papers at the present time. Alna Lodge, F. & A. M., has had a notable history and celebrated its centennial in 1923. There are two strong National Banks, the First National of Damariscotta and the Newcastle National. For transportational facilities it is served by the Maine Central through its station at Newcastle, and in summer by a local line on the river connecting with South Bristol, Christmas Cove and East Boothbay. Practically all the travel to Bristol, South Bristol and Bremen passes through Damariscotta. A splendid hotel, the Fiske House, under the present management of William G. Loud, provides modern accommodation for all.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. R. Station—Newcastle.

Steamboat—Damariscotta River Line, daily in summer to East Boothbay, South Bristol, Christmas Cove and Heron Island.

Stages—South Bristol, Christmas Cove, Bristol and Round Pond.

Town Clerk—J. P. Hatch.

Constables—R. R. Hall, A. W. Huston.

Clergymen—Baptist, Rev. C. W. Walden; Methodist, Rev. S. H. Webb.

Dentists—Ralph Griffin, Wm. H. White.

Physicians—R. W. Belknap, Wm. H. Parsons, J. M. King.

Lawyers—Geo. A. Cowan, Emerson Hilton, Weston M. Hilton, H. E. Hall, K. M. Dunbar.

Notaries—G. A. Cowan, K. M. Dunbar, R. K. Tukey, Emerson Hilton, H. E. Hall, Weston M. Hilton, Leon A. Dodge.

JUSTICES—G. W. Singer, Geo. A. Cowan, C. A. Richards, Albert P. Bennett, Chester Leighton.
APOTHECARIES—F. L. Smithwick, H. T. Poland.
AUTOMOBILES—Ray Hall, A. P. Bennett, Bath Garage Co.
BOOKS, ETC.—E. R. Castner.
BOAT BUILDER—J. D. Morse.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Otis S. Page, Bryant Wade, C. L. Hiscock, C. F. Brewer.
CLOTHING, ETC.—W. W. Dodge.
JEWELLER—C. A. Bates.
DRY GOODS—Alvan Hussey & Son, G. W. Hussey & Co.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES—E. W. Nash.
GROCERIES—G. E. Gay, S. W. Heller, R. J. Waltz, A. L. Shaw, Yellow Front, Margaret Place, Atlantic & Pacific.
HARDWARE—J. L. Clifford Co., E. R. Castner, W. W. Keene & Son.
MEATS—W. G. Hodgkins, Geo. L. Cotter.

Fewacres
Market Gardener

Evergreens, Shrubs
Flowers

Early Vegetables
Strawberries

Jersey Milk and Cream

W. M. BOYNTON
Church St.
Damariscotta, Maine

Page's Shoe Store

Walk-Over and
McElwain Shoes

TEL. 77-2

DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE

Winslow Insurance Agency

LEON A. DODGE, Agent

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS

DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE

Fish—Charles Clifford.
Fruit, etc.—R. L. Johnston, J. M. Perkins, A. Kubens.
Milliner—Mrs. E. W. Nash.
Carriage Work—W. H. Dodge, H. O. Turner, C. H. Marston.
Harness—W. H. Hutchins, Ray Knowlton.
Marble and Granite—O. A. Page.
Plumbers—W. W. Keene & Son.
Banks—Newcastle National, First National.
Insurance—E. E. Philbrook, Winslow Ins. Agency, John N. Glidden.
Newspaper—Lincoln County News.
Real Estate—Wm. G. Loud, Weston M. Hilton, John N. Glidden.
Undertaker—Fred Harrington.
Hotel—Fiske House.
Associations—Alna Lodge, F. & A. M.; E. B. French, Round Top Farms, Holstein cattle, Jersey-Duroc swine; R. A. C.; Lincoln Lodge, K. of P.; American Legion, Richard Welles, No. 42.

GUY W. HUSSEY & COMPANY

TEL. 14-2

Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings

DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE

THE WOMAN SHOP

MRS. L. A. NASH

DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE

DRESDEN

Eight miles N. W. of Wiscasset. Settled in 1752 by French Protestants. With Alna, Wiscasset and Perkins, it formed ancient Pownalborough, which was incorporated Feb. 13, 1760, receiving its name from Gov. Pownall, and was the shire town of Lincoln County for thirty-four years. Incorporated June 25, 1794. Population—1850, 1419; 1860, 1248; 1870, 990; 1880, 1032; 1890, 1043; 1900, 882; 1910, 815. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 321; Estates, $328,474; 1870—Polls, 248; Estates, $316,717; 1880—Polls, 327; Estates, $326,665; 1890—Polls, 296; Estates, $407.734; 1900—Polls, 293; Estates, $391,203; 1910—Polls, 261; Estates, $354,522. 1920—Population, 620; Polls, 224; Estates, $396,521. Dresden Mills, principal village on Eastern River, branch of the Kennebec. Cedar Grove, village on Kennebec River, three miles from Richmond P. O. West Dresden postoffice discontinued and supplied from Richmond.

TO the student of history there is a wealth of fascinating detail in the early colonization of Maine. Its history abounds in thrilling adventure and stirring deeds. No place, however, is richer in romantic interest, and its settlement more replete with the daring spirit of pioneer days, than the region of the Kennebec.

Of especial interest is that particular portion of territory along the Kennebec now known as Dresden.

The ancient town of Pownalborough, of which Dresden was a part, comprised not only this town but the towns of Alna, Wiscasset and Swan Island. The land titles may be traced back directly to the Pilgrims for it was first included in the grant made in 1606 by James I to the Plymouth Council; later, in 1620, the King renewed this charter and on January 13, 1629, the Kennebec or Plymouth Patent was conveyed to William Bradford and his associates. The grant included all the land from Merrymeeting Bay to Norridgewock and was thirty-one miles in width with the Kennebec river in the centre.

A trading post was established at ancient Koussinoc, now Augusta, and here the Pilgrims carried on a most profitable business trading with the Indians. At about the time of serious outbreaking of trouble with the French and Indians, in 1661, they conveyed the territory to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, John Winslow and Thomas Brattle for four hundred pounds. For nearly a century no further settlements were made along the Kennebec and in 1749 there were but two white families above Merrymeeting Bay.

During this year Edward Winslow, Robert Temple, Henry

Laughton, Jacob Wendell, Thomas Valentine, John Bonner, Samuel Goodwin, John Fox and Joseph Gooch, heirs and assigns of Boies and his associates, met in Boston and organized a company which they called "Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth." At a later date William and James Bowdoin, Thomas and John Hancock, Dr. Silvester Gardiner, Benjamin Hallowell and others became their associates.

Robert Temple, one of these proprietors, had, some thirty years previous, attempted to plant several colonies of his countrymen from Ireland about the shores of Merrymeeting Bay, but the hostile attacks of the Indians drove nearly all these people, in a few years, to Londonderry in New Hampshire. There is excellent authority for believing that one of these settlements was made in Dresden and bore the name of Cork.

The Plymouth Company, having completed a map of their tract, voted to lay out their first township "on the neck of land between Kennebec and Eastern Rivers, opposite to Fort Richmond." Eastern River is a pretty, winding navigable tributary of the Kennebec, which divides the town of Dresden into nearly equal parts. Fort Richmond, built as an Indian defense and trading post about 1719, stood in the present town of Richmond on the west bank of the Kennebec opposite Dresden.

This first township was named Frankfort in honor of Count Henri Ehrenfield Luther, Aulic Councillor of State at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was one of those who acted as agents in Germany and other European countries for procuring emigrants to settle American plantations. The Plymouth Company, by giving them land, had induced a number of these emigrants and their families to settle here. Most historians have considered that they were Germans, but according to the late Charles E. Allen, the best authority on the history of Dresden, they were really French Huguenots, who had been driven from France into Germany.

In 1753 the Company built a fort within the limits of the town and in the vicinity of the old court house, about a mile above Swan Island. This they named Fort Shirley, after the Governor of Massachusetts, although it was sometimes known as Frankfort. At this early period there was only one county in

Maine, that of York, its limits including all the territory east of Piscataqua River. On June 19, 1760, two new counties were taken from York—Cumberland and Lincoln—the more easterly one, Lincoln, having for its shire town, Pownalborough, named in honor of the Governor of Massachusetts, and including within its limits the former plantation of Frankfort.

In 1761, near Fort Shirley, the Company built the large, rambling wooden structure, known to this day as the old Pownalborough Court House. This building served not only for court purposes, but was the official residence of Major Samuel Goodwin, the agent of the Plymouth Company. This old house is of great historic interest and is still owned and occupied by the descendants of the original proprietor who received his grant direct from the Plymouth Company.

Here the lawyers of that early period argued their cases and transacted their customary legal business. Many a conflict between the Gardiners, Bayards and Quincys took place within these walls and here rang the eloquence of President John Adams, Judge Cushing and the Sewalls. In 1770 the famous Boston Massacre case was tried here and John Adams, lawyer for the defense of Captain Preston, travelled from Boston to Pownalborough on horseback, following a blazed trail. The able, eloquent and scholarly lawyer, John Gardiner, son of Dr. Silvester Gardiner, often appeared here clad in the wig and gown of an English barrister.

Jonathan Bowman, a cousin of John Hancock, soon located here as register of deeds. Soon also came Rev. Jacob Bailey, who was sent to Pownalborough by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports." Other eminent men who were frequent sojourners at this remote hamlet were William Cushing, Charles Cushing, James Sullivan, Robert Treat Paine, William Lithgow, Francis Dana and James Bridges. Williamson says, "No town in the district before the Revolution was so distinguished for able and talented young men as Pownalborough. Indeed, it would be rare to find at any time in so small a population so many refined and educated people." Charles Cushing, Jonathan Bowman and Jacob Bailey were classmates at Harvard, graduating in 1755. They were all here to welcome to the old Court House a fourth classmate, John

Adams, when he came here to conduct an important land case in 1765.

Among the most wealthy and influential members of the Kennebec Proprietors was Dr. Silvester Gardiner. His first grant comprised several hundred acres of land in Pownalborough, where he laid out a farm, erected houses and a sawmill and gristmill, and employed a sloop to run from Boston to the Kennebec in the summer and to the Sheepscot in the winter. The farmhouse which he built in 1754 is still standing in an excellent state of preservation.

Dr. Gardiner was a devoted adherent to his King, and a firm believer in the Christian faith as set forth by the Established Church of England. Through his influence a glebe lot of one hundred acres was granted by the Proprietors. He solicited subscriptions and himself contributed largely, and by November, 1770, the church was erected and sufficiently completed for the first service. This was the first church in this region and one of the earliest in Maine. Largely through the influence of Dr. Gardiner, Rev. Jacob Bailey had come here in 1760 as a missionary sent by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports."

In this frontier settlement by the untiring efforts and devoted zeal Mr. Bailey gathered together the members of this early church. The first services were held in the Court House while he himself lived in Fort Richmond until the completion of his parsonage in 1771. For nineteen years of dangers and difficulties such as we can but faintly imagine did this sturdy representative of the faith minister among the people of these forlorn regions. But like many of his time he was a pronounced Loyalist and when troubles arose between the colonists and the mother country he remained true in his allegiance and as a consequence in 1779 was forced to flee with his family to Nova Scotia. He never returned and the little congregation which he had gathered soon dwindled and the church rapidly fell into a state of decay.

However, through the income from a fund procured from the sale of the ministerial lot, another Episcopal Church was organized in Dresden and the present St. John's Church is the direct outgrowth of that early St. John's Church organized by Mr. Bailey so many years ago.

In process of time the new towns of Wiscasset, Alna and Perkins (Swan Island) were carved from ancient Pownalborough and the west parish of Pownalborough became the present town of Dresden, incorporated by that name in 1794.

1718—First attempt at settlement by Irishmen, plantation called Cork.

1722—Cork abandoned.

1750—Indian raid.

1751—Fort Shirley built where old Court House now is.

1752—Permanent settlement by French Protestants under Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, plantation called Frankfort.

1756—Episcopal church congregation gathered.

1760—Frankfort, the Sheepscot settlements (now Alna and Wiscasset) and Swan Island (Perkins) incorporated as Pownalborough.

1761—Court House built.

1765—Courts attended by John Adams and other distinguished men.

1769—Episcopal church built, Jacob Bailey, rector.

1777—Tory courts held, expulsion of Loyalists.

1779—Jacob Bailey expelled as a Loyalist.

DIRECTORY

Steamboat Line—Eastern S. S. Lines Inc. (summer) (Kennebec Line from Gardiner to Bath and Boston).

Stage—Daily to Richmond.

Postmasters—Dresden, John H. Mayers; Mills, Ernest Cate; Cedar Grove, Mrs. Clara Oake; South, Vesta P. Segars.

Selectmen—Mills, Lester Woodward; Cedar Grove, Alden Stilphen, Lawrence Southard.

Town Clerk—Richmond, John E. Hall.

Treasurer and Collector—Mills, Geo. T. Cotton.

Constables—Cedar Grove, Burton E. Reed, S. P. Call; Mills, Geo. T. Cotton, Joseph F. Houdlette.

Road Commissioners—Richmond, Alfred Houdlette; Cedar Grove, Laforest Goud; South, Fred Carlton.

School Committee—Cedar Grove, Fannie Pushard, Alden Stilphen, Alex Munsey. Supt.—Mills, Leslie A. Bailey.

Health Officer—Mills, L. H. Dorr, M. D.

Clergymen—Mills, Wm. L. Bradeen, Meth.; Harland H. Ryder, Epis.; West, vacant, Cong.

Physician—Mills, L. H. Dorr.

Notaries—Charles G. Hall, Apr. 4, 1930; Fred M. Weeks, Feb. 7, 1930.

Justices—John H. Mayers, Mar. 28, 1924; Wilbur F. Cate, Feb. 26, 1927; Leslie A. Bailey, Mar. 21, 1928.

Merchants—John H. Mayers, M. M. Choate, general stores; South, Mrs. Chas. H. Segars, general stores; Mills, H. A. Bickford, drugs, medicines and general stores; Wilbur F. Cate, stationery; F. C. Goodwin, general stores; L. H. Dorr, druggist. West, Joseph F. Houdlette, general stores. Cedar Grove, Mrs. Clara Oake, Fred M. Weeks, Howard Chick, general stores; American Ice Co., F. E. Oakes, supt.; Herbert Barter, groceries.

Manufacturers—Mills, Chas. H. McDaniel, builder; U. R. Durgin, shingles; Melville Randall, machinist and auto repairing. West, John E. Hall, machinist and boat builder; Frank S. Hall, builder. Cedar Grove, L. Rittall, boats; Wm. Rittall, boats and yachts, grist and lumber mills; L. H. Turner (also carriage work), smith.

Barber—Mills, Will McDonald.

Halls—Eastern River; Mills, Masonic; West, Pownalboro; Cedar Grove, Fred M. Weeks.

Insurance—Dresden Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Joseph F. Houdlette, sec.

Land Surveyor—John H. Mayers.

Library—Dresden Ladies', Mrs. J. W. Sheldon, librarian, 450 vols.

School—Mills, Bridge Academy, Norris S. Lord, principal.

Associations—P. of H.—Eastern River, No. 133, Thurs. Mills, Masons—Dresden, No. 103, Wed. on or before full moon. Eastern Star, Olive Branch, No. 156. M. W. of A.—No. 10,973.

Boarding Houses, Summer—West, Hotel Densmore, W. W. Densmore; Grand View, B. F. Densmore; South, River View, Mrs. Chas. H. Segars; Maple Farm, A. J. Tibbetts; Mills, Dresden House, Geo. Pushard; W. W. Goud; Cedar Grove, Ashley House, F. M. Weeks; Hill Crest, Orrin L. Ham; Maple Inn, Edward W. Hall; The Maples, E. V. Moody.

EDGECOMB

Four miles S. E. of Wiscasset. On semi-daily stage-line from Wiscasset to Boothbay. Settled, 1774, by Samuel Trask and others. First called Freetown, from the generosity of the lawyer who defended the original proprietors from other claimants. Corporate name derived from Lord Edgecomb, a friend of the colonies. Church formed, 1783. Benj. Chapman, first minister, settled, 1801. Incorporated March 5, 1774. Included Westport until 1828. Population—1840, 1120; 1850, 1231; 1860, 1112; 1870, 1056; 1880, 872; 1890, 749; 1900, 607; 1910, 513. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 231; Estates, $197,225; 1870—Polls, 230; Estates, $202,428; 1880—Polls, 216; Estates, $189,440; 1890—Polls, 205; Estates, $185,170; 1900—Polls, 188; Estates, $179,664; 1910—Polls, 176; Estates, $200,181. 1920—Population, 428; Polls, 153; Estates, $230,191. South Newcastle postoffice discontinued and supplied from North Edgecomb.

EDGECOMB, in the southern part of Lincoln County, is situated upon the peninsula formed by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, having Newcastle on the north and Boothbay upon the south. At the northwestern part it connects with Wiscasset by a bridge seven-eighths of a mile in length across the Sheepscot. West of the southern part is the town of Southport, a long island in the Sheepscot River. The surface of the town is moderately irregular, being varied both by alluvial gorges and by hills. The highest of the latter is known as Mount Hunger. Granite is the principal rock. Crystal Pond, near the centre of the town, has an area of about 100 acres; Matthews Pond, about 40 acres. A mineral spring in this town called the "Rosicrucian Spring," has become favorably known in some of our cities. The soil of Edgecomb is sandy loam in the uplands, and clayey in the lowlands. The crops are hay, barley, oats, and potatoes. Ice is a large product, there being two corporations and one or more individuals engaged in the business. The other considerable manufacture is brickmaking, which is carried on in many localities. A stream proceeding southward from a pond near the centre of the town furnishes two or more good powers, where were formerly mills, now fallen into ruins. Folly Island, at the northwestern side of the town, sustains the Edgecomb end of the bridge to Wiscasset, and on its southwestern point, commanding the entrances to the harbor, is an octagonal blockhouse erected during the war of 1812. At the shore below is Fort Edgecomb, an elaborate work of masonry, constructed in 1808-09. Its aspect as viewed from the water approaches, is quite

formidable. The passage between this island and Westport is known as "Hooper's Narrows."

Edgecomb was originally settled in 1744 by Samuel Trask and others, in "several places." After living undisturbed upon their lands for ten years under a possessory claim, three men from Boston appeared and challenged their title to them in virtue of an Indian deed. The new claimants surveyed several lots next the Sheepscot and numbered them. The Indian deed was found to have no definite boundaries, no possession had been taken under it, and the matter savored strongly of speculation. When made acquainted with these facts, a gentleman of the bar in Boston undertook the defence of the settlers without fee or reward, and the three claimants abandoned their claim. In compliment to the lawyer's generosity, the plantation took the name of Freetown, which it retained until it was incorporated as a town in 1774. The name was given by the General Court in honor of Lord Edgecomb, who, at this crisis, was distinguished as a friend to the American Colonies. The island of Jeremisquam (now Westport), was included in the corporation, but was held by the "Wiscasset Proprietors" who compelled the settlers to purchase of them. The island was set off in 1828. Soon after 1800 there was again difficulty in regard to the squatters' rights as the lands were supposed to be involved in the "Tappan" claim (see Newcastle). But though this town escaped it was embraced in the Resolve of Feb. 25, 1813, for quieting the squatters, and the lots were surveyed and deeds given the settlers by Jeremiah Bailey and Benjamin Orr, commissioners appointed by the executive for the purpose. By these deeds, the commonwealth quit-claimed its right to the land for 13½ cents per acre.

A church was first formed in Edgecomb in 1783. Rev. Benjamin Chapman, the first settled minister, was installed in 1801. He died in 1804, and was succeeded in 1807 by the Rev. Samuel Sewall. About the time that Mr. Chapman was settled, Timothy Cunningham, a resident of the town, of the Freewill Baptist persuasion, was made elder of that society. Moses Davis, Esq., was the first representative of the town in the General Court. He was also a member of the convention by which

Massachusetts ratified the Constitution of the United States. Among later citizens worthy of note were Isaac Pool and Rufus Sewall, Esqrs., and Captain John Chase.

The town has a library association possessing a library numbering upwards of 300 volumes. The Congregationalists and Methodists each have a church in the town. Edgecomb has seven public schoolhouses, and the school property is valued at $3,500. The valuation of estates in 1870 was $202,428. In 1880 it was $189,440. The rate of taxation in 1880 was 1½ per cent. The population in 1870 was 1,056. In 1880 it was 872.

DIRECTORY

STAGE—On stage line from Wiscasset to Boothbay Harbor, daily in winter and twice daily in summer; from East Edgecomb daily to Newcastle.

POSTMASTERS—Edgecomb, Mrs. Fannie E. Stone; North, Ellen F. Clifford; East, Abbie Dodge.

SELECTMEN—North, Frank E. Somes, Frank Haggett, Edward Darling.

TOWN CLERK—Wiscasset, Irving L. Davis.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR—Wiscasset, Irving L. Davis.

CONSTABLES—Wiscasset, Irving L. Davis; North, Frank Williams.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS—Newcastle, Frank M. Dodge; North, Thomas Hutchins; Norman Sherman.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—North, Frank E. Somes, Harold D. Haggett; Newcastle, Charles E. Doe. Supt., Dresden, Leslie A. Bailey.

HEALTH OFFICER—F. C. Stone.

CLERGYMEN—J. A. Stephens (Sheepscot P. O.), Meth.; North, F. W. Hovey, Cong. and Bap.

JUSTICE—Eben Chase, Jan. 3, 1929.

MERCHANTS—Mrs. Fannie E. Stone, general stores. North, W. H. Clifford, general stores; Geo. E. Huff, Enoch C. Huff, Earl Parker, lumber. East, John Burnham, W. C. Williams, general stores.

MANUFACTURERS—Geo. E. Sherman, F. M. Trask, carpenters; S. D. Sherman, contractor and builder. East, Cushman Page, bricks; F. M. Dodge, granite; James R. Brown, lumber. North, Irving Davis, S. F. Somers, smiths; F. G. Greenough, contractor and builder; Thomas Cunningham, Frank Haggett, carpenters; C. E. Haggett, sawmill; Caswell Bros., boat builders.

INSURANCE CO.—Edgecomb Mutual Fire Ins. Co., F. W. Sherman, sec.

JEFFERSON

Twenty miles N. E. of Wiscasset. On daily stage-line from Augusta to Waldoboro. Settled in 1770. Part of the former Ballstown. Incorporated the 166th town Feb. 24, 1807. Population—1850, 2225; 1860, 2122; 1870, 1821; 1880, 1590; 1890, 1391; 1900, 1155; 1910, 1030. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 474; Estates, $404,908; 1870—Polls, 416; Estates, $420,003; 1880—Polls, 448; Estates, $459,237; 1890—Polls, 375; Estates, $511,550; 1900—Polls, 322; Estates, $446,591; 1910—Polls, 343; Estates, $434,947. 1920—Population, 914; Polls, 287; Estates, $525,915.

JEFFERSON is situated in the northern part of Lincoln County, on ponds forming the heads of Damariscotta and Dyer's Rivers and Great Meadow Brook. The chief of these is Damariscotta Lake, which separates the town from Nobleboro, and the Great Bay, a continuation of the lake lying wholly in the northeastern part of the town. About the head of this pond is some very pleasant scenery; and a sail the length of the lake is charming. Dyer's Long Pond lies in the centre of the town, and sends its waters through the town of Newcastle to Sheepscot River. Pleasant Pond lies on the western border, partly in the town of Whitefield. Damariscotta Lake, including Great Bay, has an area of about 10 square miles; Long Pond 1.20 square miles, and Pleasant Pond, 1.10 square miles. There are several smaller sheets of water.

The surface of the town is hilly. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. Jefferson is 24 miles from Augusta and 20 miles from Wiscasset. Newcastle adjoining on the south has the nearest railroad station.

The town was settled a few years previous to the Revolutionary War. John Ball, John Weeks, Ezra Parker, Jonathan Fish, Jonathan Eames, Jonathan Linscott, Joseph Jones and Thomas Kennedy were the first settlers. Jefferson was originally included with Whitefield in the territory known as Ballstown, from the first settler, who came in 1770. Many of the first settlers came from Boothbay and Woolwich. The town was included in the "Brown Claim." There were difficulties between the proprietors and settlers, which were adjusted by referees, and titles obtained from Massachusetts in 1814. The price paid by those who settled before 1784, was 13 cents per acre; by those who settled later, 30 cents.

DIRECTORY

STAGES—On stage line from Waldoboro on M. C. R. R. to Cooper's Mills (Whitefield) on W. W. & F. Ry.; from Damariscotta Mills (Nobleboro) on M. C. R. R. to South Jefferson and to Bunker Hill.

POSTMASTERS—Jefferson, H. G. Hoffses; South, Larissa Clark; Bunker Hill, Alice Moody.

SELECTMEN—F. W. Bowden; North Whitefield, E. W. McCurda; Fred Castle.

TOWN CLERK—A. D. Ramsey.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR—G. A. Hoffses.

CONSTABLE—W. B. Tibbetts.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS—James Moore; South, Arthur Fish; Bunker Hill, Marshall Moody; East, Judson Andrews.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—North Whitefield, John MacDonald; Mrs. Delbert Andrews, Charles Leadbetter. Supt.—Waldoboro, R. L. Sheaff.

HEALTH OFFICER—J. E. Odiorne, M. D.

CLERGYMEN—Delbert Andrews, Baptist; South, E. L. Sampson, Baptist.

PHYSICIAN—F. W. Jackson.

NOTARIES—Horace T. Weeks, Jan. 20, 1927; H. A. Moody, May 12, 1927; H. A. Clark, Feb. 10, 1929.

JUSTICES—A. D. Ramsey, Oct. 31, 1924; Samuel T. Jackson, Jan. 3, 1929.

MERCHANTS—Geo. F. Weeks, cattle; Forrest H. Bond, horses, sleighs and carriages; W. J. Greenwood, A. H. Tibbetts, butchers; F. E. Linekin, carriages and harness; Bond Bros., general stores; G. A. Hoffses (also dry goods), groceries; Mrs. A. A. Skinner, millinery; Herbert Bond, stoves and tinware. South, H. A. Clark, groceries; A. C. Boynton, lumber. Damariscotta Mills, Ernest B. Weeks, real estate and timberlands. Bunker Hill, Mrs. Alice Moody, groceries.

MANUFACTURERS—Jas. Y. Meserve, J. H. Ames, lumber; Herbert Bond, undertaker; Edgar Bond, mason. Bunker Hill, Fred Hussey, smith. South, Alden C. Boynton (saw mill and grist mill), lumber and staves; Erskine Bros., lumber.

North Whitefield, O. P. Hilton smith and lumber. Cooper's Mills, John Gould, mason.

BARBER—South, W. F. Hemenway.

HALLS—Masonic; Grange. South, Erskine, J. K. Erskine; I. O. G. T.; Grange.

INSURANCE—Jefferson Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., H. T. Weeks, sec.

LIBRARY—East, Free Public, W. B. Ladd, librarian.

OPTOMETRIST—H. A. Moody.

SCHOOL—High, Mrs. Lydia P. Kitchen, principal.

STOCK FARM—Jefferson Farms, Inc.

ASSOCIATIONS—Masons—Riverside, Wednesday on or before full moon; Eastern Star, Riverside, first Thursday, Lake View, No. 179, first Thursday. A. O. U. W.—Lakeside. G. A. R.—Wm. C. Hall, No. 106. Jefferson Cornet Band—L. W. Castle, leader. Knights of the Maccabees, Thursday. P. of H.—Willow, No. 366, Saturday. Village Cemetery Association, C. C. Tilley, president. South, I. O. G. T.—Jefferson, No. 261. P. of H.—Jefferson, No. 197.

HOTELS—Beach Farm Inn (summer), M. J. Kennedy, prop.; Meserve House, F. O. Meserve; Sunset Lodge and Camps (summer), J. E. Morrisette.

BOARDING HOUSES—Cora B. Jones; Hill Top Farm (summer), Mrs. S. Hodgkins, prop.; Mrs. R. G. Linscott (summer).

CAMPS—Wawanock (girls), Delbert Andrews; Damariscotta Camp (boys), Delbert Andrews; Camp Manuel Riding School, Mrs. Armstrong, prop.

MONHEGAN

Monhegan Island, situated nine miles S. E. from Pemaquid Point Light, and sixteen miles from Boothbay Harbor. Is about one mile wide and two and one-half miles long. Has a revolving light and Daboll trumpet. Mail and passenger packet leaves Monhegan every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Boothbay, returning same day. Mail daily during June, July, August and September. Population—1870, 145; 1880, 133; 1890, 90; 1900, 94; 1910, 120. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 46; Estates, $23,740; 1870—Polls, 42; Estates, $24,345; 1880—Polls, 39; Estates, $10,305; 1890—Polls, 36; Estates, $11,516; 1900—Polls, 30; Estates, $22,824; 1910—Polls, 39; Estates, $69,453. 1920—Population, 133; Polls, 52; Estates, $96,530.

IN 1621, history records that Monhegan Island was an English plantation. Today, three centuries and more later, it remains a plantation, but of American government. In the ocean, ten miles from nearest mainland it stands, one thousand acres in area, one hundred and sixty feet high. Could it be lifted from its base which, it is claimed, at one point is four hundred and twenty feet below sea level, it would present itself as a mountain nearly six hundred feet in height. Rich in tradition and romance, this wind-swept island bears unquestioned evidence of historic activities. Referred to by Waymouth in 1605, the headquarters of Captain John Smith in 1614, a winter refuge of the famished voyagers of Rocroft in 1619, it has been of inter-continental importance for centuries, pre-eminent in the history of Maine, if not New England. It was here, upon this island, that Samoset, the sagamore who greeted the Pilgrims at Plymouth, learned from the voyagers who stopped there, phrases of the English language.

Now a summer resort of high repute, it has during that season daily connection with the mainland, receiving mail matter through the post offices at Boothbay Harbor and Thomaston. There are hotels, summer cottages, a club house and church. Accommodations for several hundred vacationists are provided by the various hostelries. A government light, established a century ago on Monhegan's highest eminence, is one of the most important landmarks on the Maine coast, its beacon guiding not only the local craft but transatlantic ships as well. The rugged scenery here is unsurpassed in variety and beauty. The island is a famous resort of artists, whose paintings, of this unrivalled ocean isle, are frequently admitted at many exclusive exhibitions.

Two most impressive scenes are to be observed at White Head and Black Head, two great granite bluffs, bleak and barren, which rise from the thundering, surf crowned, storm driven waves of the mighty Atlantic, over one hundred and fifty feet below their wind-swept summits.

Captain MacMillan, our famous Arctic explorer, makes Monhegan his first landing place on the Maine coast on his return from the far North.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Agent for *S. P. C. A.*—Mrs. Virginia Davis.
Dry and Fancy Goods—Mrs. Ernest Brackett.
Post Office, Pub. Tel. and General Store—Mrs. Elva B. Nicholson.
Monhegan Store—Hill M. Dane.
Groceries, Fishermen's Supplies, etc.—R. J. Chadwick.
Rockcroft Tea Room—Mrs. Geo. C. Everett.
Island Inn—F. C. Pierce.
Tribles Cottages—Isabel Tribles, Angeline Nunan.
Gasoline, Oil, etc.—D. M. Davis.

NEWCASTLE

Eight miles E. of Wiscasset. On K. & L. Div. Me. Cen. R. R. Eighteen miles from Bath. Included under the government of the Duke of York (see Bristol) and was known as the town of Dartmouth, or Sheepscot. An ancient settlement was established, which flourished many years, until destroyed by the French and Indians. Remains of old settlement are still seen. Incorporated the 12th town, June 19, 1753. Population—1790, 886; 1800, 996; 1820, 1240; 1840, 2018; 1860, 1792; 1870, 1729; 1880, 1534; 1890, 1282; 1900, 1075; 1910, 1066. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 414; Estates, $648,991; 1870—Polls, 352; Estates, $697,981; 1880—Polls, 397; Estates, $827,108; 1890—Polls, 337; Estates, $773,647; 1900—Polls, 294; Estates, $660,675; 1910—Polls, 302; Estates, $678,636. 1920—Population, 993; Polls, 250; Estates, $710,402. Woodbridge Corner, same as North Newcastle P. O. R. F. D. to South from North Edgecomb.

OF the earliest settlement of Newcastle little is known except that it was at what is now known as Sheepscot. Just when it was made and just when the Indians finally wiped it out cannot be told. Opinions vary. It may have been a part of the Popham Colony but that does not seem probable, because there is evidence that the settlers of Sheepscot were of a very different character from those at Popham.

Settlement was made here as early as at any point in New England probably and it endured for nearly sixty years. The site was an ideal one. The bottom lands are unsurpassed for farms, the river afforded smelts, shad, alewives, salmon, sea bass and oysters. The site was perfect for ship building. Timber of all kinds abounded. The savages utterly destroyed it, the inhabitants fleeing in a vessel of their own building without time to save even their most valuable things. In 1830 there were trees growing in cellars which when felled showed 155 rings. This would indicate that the buildings were destroyed in or about 1685. Evidences of substantial buildings have been unearthed, bricks, flat stone cellar bottoms, masses of melted pewter, all manner of iron implements, charred grains of various kinds, and well preserved planks in the saw pits of the ship yards. There were probably several hundred people who had to leave in September, 1676.

Peace was declared in 1678 and the settlers, some of them, returned. Trouble with the Indians however broke out again in 1688, and in September of that year Sheepscot was again burned to the ground. The inhabitants took refuge in the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE

"Garrison" or fort. Aid reached them from the outside but it seemed best to abandon the place and this was done. At the beginning of the next century Newcastle was again settled and has had a continuous and most interesting existence ever since. Rev. Christopher Tappan of Newbury, Mass., became a very large land owner. Indeed he owned at one time nearly all of what is now Newcastle. The people of Newcastle had a great deal of trouble with the Indians all through the 18th century.

Capt. David Cargill came here in 1730 and acted as a surveyor for Tappan. His second son, Col. James Cargill, played an important part in the early history not only of Newcastle but of New England. In common with nearly all the colonists he had a deep-seated hatred of the Indians and he showed no mercy to them, as indeed they showed none to him. He even killed a squaw and Indians at different times tried hard to be revenged upon him, but he was too cautious, too quick-witted to be taken at a disadvantage. He owned a tide mill at Mill brook, a structure which is still standing unchanged materially and now the property of Joseph Shattuck. This was the scene of two attempts upon his life by savages and both times the result was fatal to his red-skinned enemies. In 1775 the Colonial Government was at war with all the Indians except the Tarratines or Penobscots. It was very necessary that these people should be kept on good terms, but Col. Cargill while on a military expedition permitted the shooting of Margaret Moxa and her infant child. It was impossible to keep the Tarratines off the war path after that event. Margaret Moxa was an especial friend of the whites. Col. Cargill was jailed two years on the charge of murder but was finally acquitted with no damage to his character. Killing Indians was no murder. To the end of his life he was constantly in the public service of his town. He represented Newcastle in the legislature, or the Great and General Court, and the records show that he was almost always selected to transact any business for the town which called for good judgment and prompt action.

The Woodbridges and the Nichols families were prominent and influential in the early history of Newcastle. Samuel Nichols was one of the men of the times. He was a man of impos-

ing presence, tall, of powerful build, kindly and talented. He was sent by Newcastle to represent the town at the first meeting held by the aggrieved colonists to protest against the oppression and exactions of George III. He served the town as clerk for twenty years and his beautiful handwriting and comprehensive notes are of great value today. He at one time owned a large tract of land in Newcastle, some of which he bought for twenty-five cents an acre. He built the large two-story house opposite the site of the old church so long used as a town house but now torn down and erected into a garage and repair shop, at Damariscotta Mills. Here he kept a tavern. The house is framed in white oak and is as sound as the day it was built. It is an imposing edifice today, although 160 years old.

The town was incorporated in 1753 with a population of about 400, about half what it is today. Such a fairly numerous population seems hardly to harmonize with the fact that yearly up to 1800 a good-sized bounty was offered for all wolves "catched and killed" within the limits of the town. But the population was largely on the seaboard. As nearly as can be found the population of the country now known as the State of Maine was at that time not over 17,000. There was a large uninhabited hinterland which harbored Indians, wolves and bears.

The first volume of Newcastle records are intensely interesting. The leaves recording the first year's doings as a town are missing. Many regulations of seemingly doubtful value were made and probably enforced. The breeding of sheep for instance was forbidden during the summer and fall. Swine were permitted to go at large if "Yoaked and Ringed" according to law. No stallion above a certain age could go at large and severe monetary penalties accompanied an infraction of the law. In 1765 four field drivers, four hog constables and one pound keeper were elected, so it seems probable that these ordinances were not dead letters. Fish keepers were chosen to see that the fish had free passage up the rivers during May. These fish must have been alewives. Deer wards were also appointed. Their duties were to see that the deer were kept from damaging crops. Deer must have been more plentiful than now.

When matters moved towards a crisis in the affairs of America, Newcastle bore an honorable part. Before the Revolution broke out, a Captain John Hodge was severely dealt with for dealing with the British who held Boston. A brother, Robert Hodge, was called to account and compelled to make a written apology. Newcastle when called upon took her stand for Freedom, for Right, for God, and on the 24th of June, 1776, in town meeting assembled voted that if the crisis came "they will support the Colonies with their lives and fortunes!" To back this up the town voted a bounty of $20.00 to every man who should enlist. One-seventh of the male population was in the Continental Army at one time and the history of Newcastle at times bristles with Captains, Majors and Colonels. Numerous records show that Newcastle strove valiantly to provide troops and to care for their families. The close of the Revolution found Newcastle with a population of only 28 families with a total of 114 souls and a valuation simply absurd. No stock in trade, money on hand, nine pounds and ten shillings! This was War.

In 1809 a sluice way was built at the Mills for the benefit of the alewives. The town of Nobleboro bore half the expense. In 1811 the town voted a bounty of 25 cents for every cow killed.

Prohibition showed its head in 1817 when the town voted that no liquors should be sold at or near the meeting house on days of public business. No doubt there was as much noise made over this restriction as over the Volstead law today. In 1867 the town again indorsed Prohibition by a vote of 86 to 6.

In the Civil War the part of Newcastle was as honorable and generous as in 1776. A few of the heroes of that day still survive. Soon after the Civil War Newcastle went into the railroad business along with several other towns along the line of the K. & L. R. R. Although she suffered severely, the town shouldered subsequent losses unflinchingly.

In 1869 an effort was made to dam the Damariscotta River above the Falls. This was not carried out. The Newcastle State Bank, afterwards, and now, a National Bank, was organized in 1854. The first President was Algernon S. Austin.

The town's early history consisted largely of squabbles over churches and preachers. The fringe of people along the Sheepscot didn't feel like going over to the Damariscotta River to meeting, while the Damariscotta contingent felt that to go to Sheepscot was too far. About 1790 a church was built near

CATHOLIC CHURCH, DAMARISCOTTA MILLS

the "Old Indian Trail." Reference has been made to this building. The Sheepscot Congregationalist church was built in 1824. On the eastern side of the town a church was built on Hopkins Hill. This is now the Newcastle garage. The brick church, the present home of the Congregationalists, was built in 1848.

The first record of the Methodists in Newcastle is in 1800. The M. E. church in Sheepscot was built in 1869.

In 1808 the Catholic church was erected at the Mills. Bishop, afterwards Cardinal, Cheverus was the guiding spirit in establishing this church. Many of the oldest families of this immediate section are of the Catholic faith. The edifice was raised largely through the liberality of the Kavanagh and Cottrill families. It is a particularly interesting building, being the first Catholic church ever built in Maine and containing some valuable paintings looted from a cathedral in Mexico during the Mexican War.

The Episcopal Church is represented by Saint Andrew's church. The church edifice is the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. William T. Glidden. It was consecrated with appropriate services, Nov. 22nd, 1883. The building is of a style much in vogue in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is beautifully located on the shore of the Damariscotta River.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Railroad Stations—Maine Central, South Newcastle (flag). Stage daily to East Edgecomb.

Post Offices—Newcastle, Wm. D. Murphy; Sheepscot, Stanley Humason; North, Tilden Hodgkins.

Town Officers—Selectmen, A. J. Trask, Damariscotta Mills, Roswell Hodgkins, F. L. Sherman; Clerk, F. M. Wade; Constable, F. W. Newcomb.

Clergymen—S. H. Sargent, Cong.; J. A. Stevens, Meth.; Episcopal, vacant; Catholic, D. A. McCabe.

Notaries—R. K. Tukey, F. I. Carney.

Justices—A. S. Trask, Chester F. Leighton, B. A. Woodbridge.

MERCHANTS—Fred Harrington, furniture and caskets; Thomas E. Gay & Son, A. J. Wood, F. L. Robertson, Muscongus Lumber & Grain Co., Wm. D. Murphy, A. H. Lailer, hides, wool, etc., Tilden S. Hodgkins, A. Kubens, junk. North Newcastle, Tilden Hodgkins, W. B. Erskine, B. F. Vannah, C. H. Vannah, Stanley Humason.

MANUFACTURES—J. B. Shattuck, John A. Erskine, lumber, etc.

CARPENTERS—L. P. Boyd, John M. Perkins.

PAINTER—Harlan P. Sidelinger.

MILK AND CREAM—H. P. Hood.

BOAT BUILDER—Israel Snow, Jr.

GARAGE—Newcastle Garage.

PUBLIC AUTOS—Frank Jacobs, D. L. Bowman, Walter L. Sidelinger.

HOTEL—Newcastle House, F. L. Jacobs, Prop.

SCHOOL—Lincoln Academy, Robert T. Clunie, Jr., Principal.

BOAT MATERIAL—Israel Snow, Jr.

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NOBLEBORO

Twelve miles N. E. of Wiscasset. On K. & L. Div. M. C. R. R. Included in the Pemaquid Patent, and followed the fortunes of the other portions of that territory (see Bristol). Incorporated Nov. 20, 1788, and named by Arthur Noble, one of the heirs of the proprietor. Previously known as Walpole. Population—1790, 516; 1800, 864; 1820, 1583; 1850, 1402; 1860, 1437; 1870, 1150; 1880, 1142; 1890, 947; 1900, 810; 1910, 775. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 294; Estates, $261,745; 1870—Polls, 282; Estates, $287,867; 1880—Polls, 319; Estates, $239,295; 1890—Polls, 309; Estates, $240,199; 1900—Polls, 228; Estates, $249,736; 1910—Polls, 236; Estates, $290,593. 1920—Population, 666; Polls, 224; Estates, $358,659. R. F. D. to North. Post-office, Glendon, discontinued and supplied from Waldoboro.

NOBLEBORO was incorporated in 1788. It was named in honor of Col. Arthur Noble, son of one of the early proprietors. Col. Noble was killed in a battle with the French at Midas, Nova Scotia, in 1747. A splendid granite monument to his memory stands in a conspicuous position near the main road. Its most notable physical feature is the large amount of water surface on its borders. Westerly it is bounded wholly by the Damariscotta Pond or Lake, and easterly Duck Puddle Pond and Pemaquid Pond form a large part of the boundary. Near the center of the town an arm of Damariscotta Pond and the northerly projection of Pemaquid Pond almost bisect the town, barely a mile of land separating the two. From the head of the arm of the pond mentioned, known as Muscongus Bay, a canal excavated many years ago extends easterly nearly two miles. This may be traced to this day in part. The idea was to dig the ditch to Damariscotta and they were within three miles of the Mills when the project was abandoned. The promoters of the canal desired clear sailing to salt water. The lakes mentioned are valuable assets for the town as they are well stocked with bass, pickerel and perch and connecting ponds are stocked with trout and salmon. These waterways have in the past greatly promoted the lumber business, affording easy transportation for logs for long distances. Agriculture is the principal pursuit and the soil is fertile and well watered. There are two railroad stations, one at Muscongus, the other at Damariscotta Mills.

Nobleboro formed part of the grant to Elbridge and Aldsworth and was settled about 1640. The abundant ponds and

brooks made it a favorite hunting, fishing and trapping ground for the Indians and they hung on to it persistently. Families of Indians remained here long after the town was fairly well settled. The old road, not now used though never discontinued, called "Snackety," leading from near the head of Pemaquid Pond to Muscongus Bay, commemorates one of these Indians from the Indian of that name who lived on or near it. The Indian wars troubled this town greatly and after the Indians were finally wiped out or driven away disputes over titles to the land harassed the settlers. The settlers held under the grant of Captain Somerset, a well known Indian chief, to John Brown of Bristol or Pemaquid. Unongoit, another Indian sagamore, joined in the grant and their deed was the first ever executed in New England. The original grant covered not only Nobleboro but what is now Bristol, South Bristol, Jefferson and most of Newcastle. Later William Vaughn and James Noble became claimants and revived the settlement under Col. Dunbar. The growth of the town was slow. At the time of the Revolution there were in the town only 30 men capable of bearing arms. Noble was finally dispossessed, though he did not wholly abandon his claim.

A unique enterprise of the town is the alewive fishery. These little anadromous fishes every May run up the Damariscotta River, sometimes in immense numbers, at other times very scantily. At Damariscotta Mills by means of rude locks they ascend to Damariscotta Pond to spawn. Many of them ascend the lock stream and many more enter another part of the stream to a dead end and are there dipped out for sale. Arthur Nickerson of Boothbay Harbor has for many years had what are known as the surplus fish. Those who wish the fish for bait or to smoke for the table have the preference. After their wants are supplied the Nickerson firm takes the balance. As many as three thousand barrels have been taken and salted in three days. Nickerson maintains a large storehouse and keeps huge quantities of salt and thousands of fish barrels constantly on hand. For several weeks a number of men are employed. The market for these fish is, finally, the West Coast of Africa. The revenue of the town at times amounts to thousands of dollars in a single

year. The sister town of Newcastle is divided from Nobleboro by the Damariscotta River and lake of the same name and shares equally in the proceeds.

The population of the town at incorporation was 516. Its greatest population was in 1820, when for some reason it was 1,583. Since that time it has steadily decreased. The decrease in 1850 is explained by the fact that Damariscotta was at that time cut off from Nobleboro in part, and incorporated. The present population is about half that of 1820 and both Damariscotta and Nobleboro barely equal the figure of that date.

Nobleboro from a religious standpoint has always been and still is a Baptist stronghold, though there is one Methodist church at Damariscotta Mills. In 1819 Rev. Adoniram Judson, father of the celebrated missionary of the same name, was pastor of the Baptist church which is now in Damariscotta. Within the present limits of Nobleboro there are three flourishing Baptist churches, one at the Center, one at the Mills, and one at North Nobleboro.

One Sunday afternoon in May, 1845, a fire, said to have been caused by card players, started at Damariscotta Bridge, then part of Nobleboro and the principal village in it, and in a short time reduced it to ashes. Among the losses which could never be replaced were the records of the town.

Although the population of the town like so many rural communities is growing less, the actual money value of the town is increasing. Buildings are being improved and living conditions are steadily growing better. Splendid herds of cattle and magnificent flocks of poultry have come into existence. Shore property on the lakes is being slowly but surely utilized for summer camps.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Railroad Station—Damariscotta Mills; flag station, Nobleboro; freight only, Muscongus Bay. Stages to South Jefferson and Bunker Hill.

Postmasters—Nobleboro, Horace A. Hall; Damariscotta Mills, Vida J. York.

Town Officers—Selectmen, Linwood E. Palmer, chairman, L. A. W. Clark, F. Judson Trask; Clerk, L. E. Carter; Treasurer, J. A. Perkins; Constables, J. A. Perkins, E. C. Oliver; School Board, L. J. Winslow, Mrs. Annie Nelson, Alden E. Hall; Sup't, Rev. Robert L. Sheaff, Waldoboro; Health Officer, Lester F. Hall.

Clergymen—First Baptist, Rev. John Case; Second Baptist, Rev. Guy C. McQuaidee; Third, Rev. C. W. Walden; Methodist, S. H. Webb.

Justices—John A. Perkins, L. A. W. Clark.

Merchants—L. E. Palmer, H. A. Hall, general store; Damariscotta Mills, Ernest McGray, Will P. McGray, groceries; Lester Plummer, R. T. York, variety; Waldoboro, R. F. D. No. 1, Hollis G. Moody; Waldoboro, R. F. D. No. 4, Arthur Benner, general store.

Painters—Ambrose H. Sidelinger, E. L. Jones, Damariscotta Mills.

Dressmaker—Mrs. L. J. Winslow.

Shingles—Otis G. Oliver.

Carpenter—Moses Coombs.

Wholesale Butcher—Glendon, K. A. Vannah.

Insurance Agent—Leslie A. W. Clark, Damariscotta Mills.

Telephone—Nash Co.

Express Co.—American Railway.

Associations—Patrons of Husbandry, Nobleboro No. 369.

SOMERVILLE

Thirty miles N. N. E. of Wiscasset. Daily stage to Cooper's Mills on W. W. and F. R. R. Formerly Patricktown Plantation. Inc. March 25, 1858. Population—1860, 606; 1870, 505; 1880, 539; 1890, 453; 1900, 374; 1910, 291. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 117; Estates, $65,047; 1870—Polls, 110; Estates, $86,685; 1880—Polls, 147; Estates, $106,235; 1890—Polls, 127; Estates, $94,883; 1900—Polls, 112; Estates, $52,594; 1910—Polls, 90; Estates, $58,578. 1920—Population, 256; Polls, 87; Estates, $98,315. Post Office Address—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2; and Weeks' Mills, R. F. D. 54.

SOMERVILLE is the northwesterly town of Lincoln County. It has Washington on the east, Jefferson on the south, Windsor, in Kennebec County, on the west, and Palermo and Liberty, in Waldo County, on the north and east. The town is about six miles long by three and a half wide. It contains two ponds, Patricktown or Long, and James; the first being about two miles in length, and the last a mile long and half a mile in width. The Sheepscot River, which has its origin in these ponds, furnishes a water-power here carrying a sawmill and a flour and grist-mill having three sets of stones. There are several other lumber mills in the town that manufacture lumber, clapboards, shingles and laths. These mills all run two-thirds of the year. The town is about 30 miles N. N. E. of Wiscasset. It is on the stage line from Augusta to Rockland, and about 15 miles from the former.

The principal eminences in town are Crummet Mountain and Dodge Hill, each about 200 feet in height. The rock is largely granitic. The soil is rocky and hard, but yields well of the crops cultivated, which are chiefly hay, potatoes, corn, oats, barley and wheat.

Somerville was formerly Patricktown Plantation. It was incorporated as a town in 1858. Among the eminent citizens of the past were David and William Gilpatrick, Enoch Gove, Ichabod Marr, John Evans, Joseph Toby, Porter Dodge, Walter Wilson and Jefferson Moore.

DIRECTORY

STAGE—Daily to Cooper's Mills, Whitefield; on W. W. & F. Ry.

SELECTMEN—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, Arthur J. Dodge, Byron French, Arthur Light.

Town Clerk—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, John F. Booker.

Treasurer and Collector—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, Parker E. Marr.

Constable—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, Ernest Peaslee.

Road Commissioners—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, Arthur J. Dodge, J. F. Booker.

School Committee—Cooper's Mills, R. F. D. 2, P. E. Marr, Byron French, S. L. Bartlett. Supt., Cooper's Mills, Mrs. Lila N. Leavitt.

Health Officer—W. B. Hewett.

Lawyer—Weeks' Mills, R. F. D. 51, Edward W. Philbrick.

Justice—John F. Booker, Mar. 3, 1929.

Merchants—H. C. Brown, general stores; J. F. Booker, apple shipper and grower.

Manufacturers—Arthur Dodge, French Bros., shingles and staves; O. P. & O. S. Bran, smiths; John F. Booker, Avery Colby, carpenters; Myrick Hisler, short lumber; John F. Booker, cider mill and lath mill; George Grotton, ship knees; L. W. Bartlett, carriage painter and repairs; Rufus Colby, long and short lumber. West Washington P. O., Farrar & Skinner, staves and shingles. Weeks, Mills, R. F. D., Colby Bros., lumber and planing mill.

Land Surveyors—South, Robert Cargill; S. L. Bartlett, Bert Glidden.

Printer—John F. Booker.

Surveyor of Wood, Bark and Lumber—John F. Booker.

SOUTH BRISTOL

Eighteen miles S. E. of Wiscasset. Formerly a part of Bristol; town divided and South Bristol set off by act of Legislature March 26th, 1915. Incorporated July 1, 1915. First town meeting, December, 1915. Stage daily from Damariscotta. 1920—Population, 581; Polls, 194; Estates, $515,843.

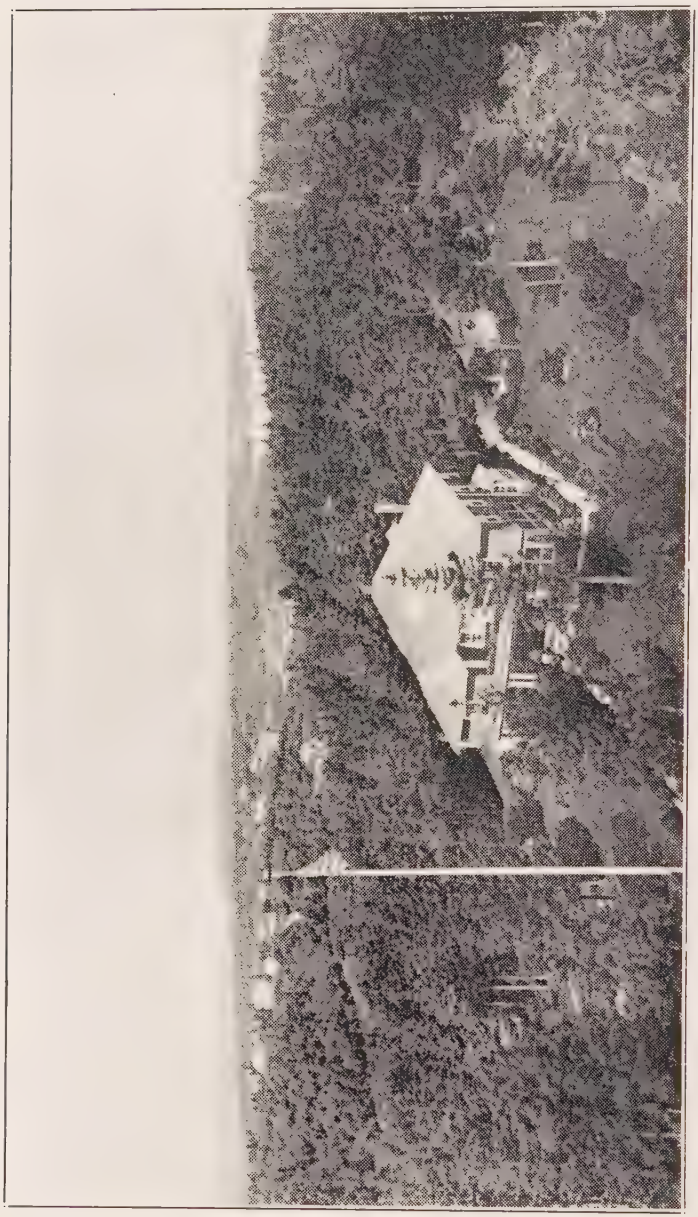
THE old and historic town of Bristol was named for Bristol, England, and is one of the oldest towns in Maine, being the twentieth of over five hundred towns and plantations in the State. Bristol was incorporated in 1765, fifty-seven years before the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and is therefore older than the national government.

South Bristol, the southern part of Bristol, was made a separate town by act of Legislature in 1915, and embraces a territory of about 5,000 acres. The population is about 800. A church of Union denomination was built in the southern section in 1898 and is known as the South Bristol church. Another church, in the northern part of the town, is known as the Walpole or West Bristol church.

The old Walpole church, in the northern part of the town, with its quaint boxed-in pews, its high pulpit and sounding board, is one of the attractions for the summer tourist. This edifice was erected in 1776 and rebuilt in 1876.

Rutherford's Island lies at the extreme end and forms part of the long peninsula known as South Bristol; it is connected with the mainland by a substantial stone drawbridge. The island is beautifully located, having all the advantages of sea shore and country. It was named for Rev. Robert Rutherford, a Presbyterian clergyman who came to Bristol as chaplain to Governor Dunbar in 1729. He probably resided for a time on the island, as owing to his salary, which was in arrears, the town gave him a title to the entire island. The name of Rutherford is almost forgotten except by historians, as the northern end of the island is now called South Bristol, while the south end is known as Christmas Cove. There is also an old legend that a young girl, Ruth Ford, was murdered on this island by the Indians, and it thus derived its name.

Christmas Cove has a small settlement of permanent homes, many summer cottages, and some very beautiful summer resi-



S. A. MILES HOME, SOUTH BRISTOL

dences. The Holly Inn is a new and up-to-date hotel, beautifully located on a high bluff. On the east it faces John's Bay and the broad Atlantic; on the west, the quiet waters of the harbor where one may see canoes, rowboats, motor or sail boats and small river steamers. Annually the Boston Yacht Club visits this attractive summer resort. Here one finds a tennis court, bathing pool, Community Club House and other attractions.

Mr. S. A. Miles, a wealthy New York business man, has an extensive estate here and has recently invested $50,000 in fresh air camps—600 poor and worthy children of the State of Maine will enjoy his hospitality, receiving nourishing food, clean beds, healthful recreation and a combination of sea and country air.

On the west side of Christmas Cove is the popular Russell Inn, a clean and attractive hotel, serving wholesome food at moderate prices. South Bristol also boasts a small but up-to-date hostelry in the Thompson Inn.

Great improvements have been made in the roads the past few years. The villages are neat and attractive, homes comfortable and well kept. The schools are in excellent condition.

South Bristol has a beautiful coast line and several fine harbors. Damariscotta River is on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, John's Bay and Atlantic Ocean on the east.

The chief occupations are farming, fishing, boatbuilding, and catering to the needs of the summer tourist.

SOUTHPORT

Fourteen miles S. of Wiscasset. On steamboat line from Bath, ten miles. Formerly a part of Boothbay. Incorporated by name of Townsend, Feb. 12, 1842. Name changed 1850. Population—1850, 543; 1860, 708; 1870, 684; 1880, 679; 1890, 533; 1900, 527; 1910, 409. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 143; Estates, $130,455; 1870—Polls, 165; Estates, $149,200; 1880—Polls, 178; Estates, $232,350; 1890—Polls, 153; Estates, $299,155; 1900—Polls, 155; Estates, $271,028; 1910—Polls, 129; Estates, $509,760. 1920—Population, 272; Polls, 104; Estates, $654,575.

SOUTHPORT is a beautiful island town, situated in the southernmost part of Lincoln County, twelve miles from the City of Bath towards the ocean, and fourteen miles from Wiscasset, the county seat. Formerly a part of Boothbay, it was incorporated by the name of Townsend, Feb. 12, 1842, and in the year 1850 the name was changed to Southport. It is connected with the mainland of Boothbay Harbor, two and one-half miles west from the village, by a substantial bridge across Townsend Gut, thus combining advantages of mainland and island.

Southport, once a wealthy fishing community, is now largely given over to caring for summer tourists and vacationists, there being on the main island and on Squirrel, Capitol and Mouse Islands which belong to Southport, some dozen or more hotels and summer boarding houses.

Much interest is shown in the maintenance of good churches, schools and roads.

During the past year an excellent summer service water system has been installed which amply supplies all parts of the town with the best of water from Sawyer's Pond at the east side of Southport.

CHURCHES—Methodist, West Side, Rev. Paul E. Johnson; Episcopal, East Side, supplies in summer.

TOWN OFFICERS—Selectmen, W. G. Love, L. C. Fisher, H. I. Powers; Clerk, J. D. Payson; Treasurer, H. B. Thompson; Tax Collector, Snow B. Orne; Health Officer, H. I. Powers; School Com., A. Newell Gray; Justice of Peace, Chas. E. Pinkham.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

KENNETH T. PINKHAM, general store, (Postmaster, Southport).
ERNEST THOMPSON, bowling alley.

E. L. Decker, boat builder.
Mrs. Vernon Packard, gift shop, ice cream.
A. P. Greenleaf, owner and commander launch Norman II.
H. C. McKown, general store.
Mrs. John W. Swett, gift shop, ice cream, candies.
W. H. McKown, gasoline, oil.
Howard B. Pierce, painter.
E. E. Pinkham & Son, general store, public cars. (Post office West Southport).
George R. Webber, bus terminal, gasoline, oil, light and fancy groceries, ice cream, candies.
A. C. Greenleaf, manager lobster pound.
Earl W. Pratt, "Ye Cozy Pavilion," bowling, billiards, ice cream parlors, confections.
M. T. Orne, contractor and builder.
W. D. Payson, public cars.
J. D. Payson, U. S. mail carrier.
S. W. Rand, carpenter, boat builder, contractor.
O. H. Brewer, Prop. ferry line to Boothbay Harbor and islands.
Lawrence Boyd, milk, ice, teaming.
Ellsworth Gray, general store, (Postmaster, Newagen).
C. S. Gray, carpenter, builder, contractor.
Willard Clifford, carpenter.

HOTELS AND SUMMER BOARDING HOUSES

Squirrel Inn, Squirrel Island, George R. Yates, Prop.
Capitol House, Capitol Island, S. H. Thompson, Prop.
Shore Lodge Hotel, John A. Thompson, Prop.
Pleasant View House, Baker & Wolf, Props.
The Outlook, L. C. Fisher, Prop.
Bay View House, John Mosley, Prop.
Gray House, A. W. Gray, Prop.
Newagen Inn, Newagen, J. L. Brooks, Prop.
Cozy Harbor House, West Southport, J. D. Payson, Prop.
Hilcrest, West Southport, Mrs. E. W. Graves, Prop.
The Lawnmere, M. H. Thompson, Prop.
Cove Cottage, Mrs. Angie Dyer Pietz, Prop.

SQUIRREL ISLAND

AS a part of the town of Southport, Squirrel Island deserves mention. The "Tourists' Hand Book" published several years ago presents the following:

"It is in a measure unnecessary to enlarge upon the beauties, advantages and attractions of Squirrel, for had these been wanting it would never have attained its present popularity. The name of Squirrel had been established as early as 1687 as evidenced by petitions on file in the Massachusetts Archives. The island surveys 130 acres, is owned by an association and entirely devoted to summer homes. Squirrel Inn is the public hostelry and there are about 130 summer cottages. It has a general store and market, restaurant, church, casino, bowling alley, post office, telegraph office, library, and for out-of-door entertainment tennis court and baseball grounds. Water is brought sub-marine from the Boothbay Harbor system. All boats of the E. S. Co., the P. & B. S. Co., A. G. & B. S. Co., and local service touch here regularly. The commencement as a resort dates from 1870 when an association was formed and the island purchased of the heirs of William Greenleaf. A natural feature of much curiosity, and attractive as well, is Cleft Rock, which the camera has very extensively shown to the public. South Shore is a favorite spot and well peopled with loitering parties on any pleasant day in summer. The Squirrel Association presents the largest aggregation of exclusive summer property in this locality."

WALDOBORO

Eighteen miles E. N. E. of Wiscasset, twenty-eight from Bath, and sixteen from Rockland. On K. & L. Div. M. C. R. R. Settled, 1748, by German emigrants, encouraged to come by Gen. Waldo, for whom the town is named. Incorporated 32d town June 29, 1773. Population—1850, 4199; 1860, 4569; 1870, 4174; 1880, 3758; 1890, 3505; 1900, 3145; 1910, 2656. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 997; Estates, $1,010,447; 1870—Polls, 1076; Estates, $1,164,382; 1880—Polls, 1087; Estates, $1,135,023; 1890—Polls, 949; Estates, $1,196,515; 1900—Polls, 994; Estates, $935,777; 1910—Polls, 765; Estates, $1,126,675. 1920—Population, 2426; Polls, 721; Estates, $1,190,460. R. F. D. to Orff's Corner, South, West, East and Dutch Neck.

LOOKING eastward to the hills and southward to the sea, the ancient town of Waldoboro stands on the heights above the Medomak River. Nearly two hundred years ago a few Germans were lured from their comfortable home across the waters by the promises of a new land where they might find prosperity. The statement that is sometimes made that Waldoboro was settled by the Germans is erroneous. The report doubtless arises from the fact that after the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777 many Hessian prisoners made their escape and found their way to Waldoboro. Among them was Dr. Theobald, a surgeon and chaplain whose name became notably linked with the early history of the town. Dr. John G. Borneman was another Hessian, and also John Peter Walder, who was born in Germany in 1734 and died in Waldoboro in 1830. It is said that Walder fled to Waltzgrover Island for refuge and there met Mary, the daughter of a half-sister of Conrad Heyer, who was the first white child born in Waldoboro. The two married and the name was changed to Walter, many of their descendants living in town at the present time.

The first settlers were a devout little band. Beguiled by promises of Gen. Waldo, they came to the new land to face the horrors of disease and famine. The few piteous, unmarked mounds near the banks of the river above the falls bear mute testimony to the harvest of that first terrible winter. The first log meeting house built in 1762 at "Meeting House Cove" on the eastern shore of the river became too small for the ardent band of worshipers who arrived in the second group of settlers. They built a rude edifice on the eastern bank of the Medomak where the travelers were ferried across prior to the building of

bridges. This building had neither doors nor windows. But rain, snow, nor intense cold could not deter the worshipers from the consecrated efforts that were a part of their daily lives. It was not until adverse titles to land claims on the west side of the river had been settled that the worshipers removed their church to the opposite side of the river where it now stands. The removal took place in 1795 and the map executed in Boston during that year shows the meeting house in its present location. The old German Church, one of the three oldest churches in Maine, is too familiar to need detailed description. The gallery runs around three sides of the interior. The front of the gallery and the pulpit are painted, but the pews, which have seats on three sides, are in natural time-stained wood. The desk of the pulpit on which rests the ancient Bible, is nine feet from the floor. The communion table and contribution boxes are home-made and antique in every detail. The old cemetery arouses deep interest in the visitor. Here we read the names of Walleazar, Waltzgruber, Heber, Crammer, Eichorn, Schumann, Oberlack, Schwarts, Snowdeal, silent witnesses of the land from which they came to love America, to respect her traditions, to become loyal citizens and to fight to defend her flag.

David Holtzopple built the first house in Waldoboro and today

Old German Church, Waldoboro, Maine.

it is still standing, bearing a quaint dignity despite its weight of years. Holtzopple was among the first settlers who landed at Broad Bay. The place was named by them Schenck's Point. It is now the summer home of the family of the late John J. Cooney of New York and the most beautiful place on the Medomak River. The new settlers did not fare well in the allotment of farm lands. Many of them were taken back four miles into the wilderness where they were assigned one and one-half acres in a compact cluster. There they built their homes, clearing up the small lots and planting with rude hoes, their only implements. The settlement was in what is known as Waldoboro woods, back of the Ritz farm. Its remains could be traced from what appeared to be rude embankments made to enclose the settlement. A fort was built by General Waldo on the hill now known as Sproul's Level where a supply of water was located.

During the five years when England was at war with France work on the farms could only be conducted with the greatest difficulty. All who were able to bear arms were organized into companies. Many of the settlers were killed and a few captured by the Indians. After the war was ended work was resumed on the farms, the sturdy German matrons sallying forth and aiding their husbands in planting and harvesting.

The names of some of the settlers in those early years were Jacob Ludwig, James Schenck, Jacob Winchenbaugh, Christoval Waltzgrover, Conrad Seiders, John Weaver, Frederick Heidenhein, Christopher Newbeitz, George Smouse, Wilibaldus Kostner, Samuel Feyler, Hans Peter Gross and Bernhard Ukkley. They lived by thrift and economy, planting their land, building mills and stores, and year by year the town grew more prosperous on the windswept hill.

In 1773 the population had increased to such an extent that it was deemed expedient for the public welfare to have the settlement legally incorporated as a town. The petition was favorably considered and on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1773, the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act incorporating the plantation of Broad Bay into a town which in honor of its founder was named Waldoborough. Town meetings were held

in the meeting house at the cove or in the new meeting house on the east side. These town meetings were conducted in English, a language with which few of the voters were familiar.

The first post office in town was established in 1795 and the first postmaster was John Head. The first court house was built in 1786 and was afterward replaced by a larger building near the post office. This building was afterward remodeled into the present town house. A custom house was established in 1789, the first collector being Waterman Thomas. In 1817 the new county road was built as far as Nobleboro at the cost of $1,422.00. During these years the business of shipbuilding was a steadily growing industry.

From 1820 to 1840 the town grew in prosperity. Stores and residences multiplied and the feeling of confidence and security deepened. But on the 10th day of October, 1846, a fire broke out which destroyed nearly the whole business section and several residences. With characteristic energy and courage the burned district was immediately rebuilt. In 1854 the town was swept by another terrible fire. So extensive was this conflagration that not a store or workshop was left and more than seventy families were rendered homeless and would have suffered for the common necessaries of life but for the generosity of citizens of neighboring towns who furnished them with provisions and clothing. The loss was estimated at nearly a half million dollars. Before it was barely safe to traverse the burnt district the merchants began to move on buildings for their temporary accommodation and to plan for the more substantial structures that rose rapidly from the ashes.

During the years that followed shipbuilding continued to be the chief industry of the town. Some notable vessels have been built in Waldoboro. Joseph Clark built the first three-masted schooner, and the Governor Ames, built by Leavitt Storer in 1888, was the first five-master afloat. The six big five-masters built by George L. Welt for William F. Palmer of Boston formed a fleet which had no equal. Since 1904, when the Harwood Palmer was launched, no shipbuilding has been done and the business has been a lost art in Waldoboro.

There are three churches in town. The Congregational

Church was organized in 1807. The Baptist Church was organized in 1824 and has this year observed its centennial anniversary. Although the Methodist denomination had previously held meetings in the town house, their church meeting house was not dedicated until Oct. 28, 1857. Since then churches have been built at North Waldoboro, Orff's Corner, South Waldoboro, West Waldoboro and Dutch Neck. Among the lodges in town are King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M., Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F., Maine Lodge, K. of P., Royal Order of Moose and Maple Grange at North Waldoboro. A Royal Arch Chapter has been established in town this year.

Charles Keizer Post, G. A. R., was organized March 30, 1885. It was named for Charles Keizer, a member of Company E. 20th Maine Regiment, who was killed at Laurel Hill near Spottsylvania, Va. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. Service Aug. 20, 1862, and participated in all the great battles of the war from Antietam to Appomattox, bringing home colors on which were inscribed the names of nineteen battles. Capt. Atherton W. Clark was the first officer of this company. He was afterward promoted Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Company A, 21st Maine Regiment, was organized in town with Captain Isaac W. Comery in command. This company was mustered into service Oct. 13, 1862, and was assigned with the regiment to the army of General Banks in Louisiana. In less than two months Waldoboro had furnished one hundred and fifty volunteers. John W. Palmer, the present commander of Charles Keizer Post, G. A. R., was a member of Co. I, 32nd Maine. When only seventeen years of age Mr. Palmer was a prisoner at the mine in front of Petersburg and was confined in Danville and Libby prisons seven months. In both the Spanish and World Wars the citizens of Waldoboro have proved themselves true Americans in thought and deed. The tiny flags that dot mounds in every cemetery testify to the loyalty of those who came across the seas to make this land their own.

Business conditions in Waldoboro at the present time are most encouraging. The Paragon Button Corporation employs a large number of operatives and has given an impetus both in business

and housing activities. The quarry recently operated by William Grant revives an industry for which Waldoboro was famous in other years. The up-to-date hotel and restaurants are a credit to the town. The stores and garages present a lively appearance, especially in the summer when the village is crowded with tourists whose homes dot the beautiful shores of the Medomak River. At every turn the visitor sees signs of success and growing prosperity. The men and women who emigrated here with the hope of finding a populous city and who fought with Indians, starved and endured terrible hardships, are well repaid by the fact that their descendants live in the fertile valley in happiness and peace.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
WALDOBORO, ME.

CHURCHES—First Baptist Church, Rev. Guy C. McQuaidee, Pastor.

The one hundredth anniversary of the First Baptist Church of this town was observed on Tuesday, July 8th, and the ordination of its pastor, Rev. Guy C. McQuaidee, was held in the afternoon. It was July 6th, 1824, that the church was organized, with Rev. Samuel Chism. The present membership is 100. This church has several wide awake organizations, such as the Ladies' Sewing Circle, and the Christian Endeavor, and Sunday School, and all are in a very prosperous condition at the present time. The Clerk of the church is Miss Mary Castner, and the Treasurer is Mr. James Castner. Deacons are Deacon Thomas Ashworth and Deacon Alfred Winchbaugh. The Superintendent of the Bible School is Brother Harry Perkins. This gives a brief history of the church to date.

REV. GUY C. MCQUAIDEE
PASTOR FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

WALDOBORO M. E. CHURCH—Rev. William Patterson, Pastor; 100 membership at present. Supt., Brother Robert Jones.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MONUMENTS—E. A. Glidden & Co.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—C. B. Stahl.

THE PRACTICAL HORSESHOER—Fred S. Simmons.

GENERAL CONTRACTING—Ira Achorn.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. Warren Sanborn, Dr. True Sanborn, Dr. Dana Mayo.

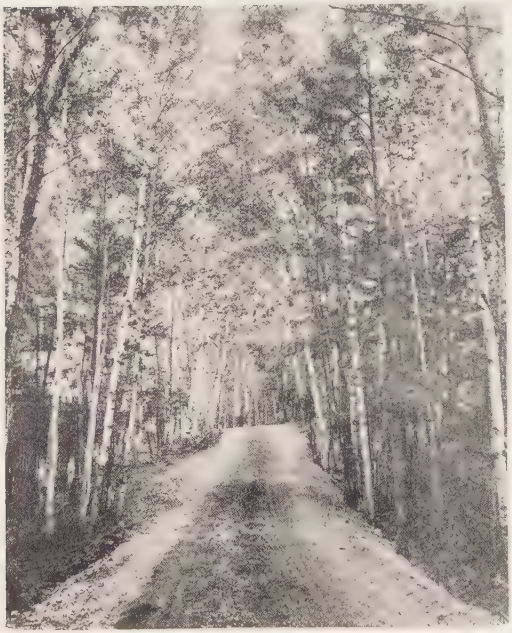
Dentists—Dr. C. Ashworth, Dr. M. Palmer.
Grant's Quarry, Depot St.—William Grant, Manager.
Painters—Percy Simmons, Clyde Fitch.
Supt. of Schools—Robert Sheaff.
High School Teachers—Principal, Russell Griffin; teachers, Miss Alice Mason, Miss Ida Mallet.
Grammar School—Miss Agnes Creamer, Mrs. Carrie Perry, Miss Annie O. Welt, Theresa K. Burns.
Town Clerk—Otto Hassner.
Undertaker—Otto Hassner.
Ice—Medomak River Ice Co., Miller & Perkins, Props.
Barbers—Frank Miller, Bernard Miller.
Dry Goods—Solomon David, Nelson C. Austin.
Lawyers—Henry P. Mason, Harold T. Smith.
Garages—Atlantic High Garage, Waldoboro Garage Co.
Groceries—M. H. Kuhn, John T. Gay.
Meats and Groceries—E. C. Teague, E. L. Oldis.

Warren Weston Creamer

Antiques

WALDOBORO, MAINE

Fruits and Candies—Waldoboro Fruit Co., Domick Fossa, Prop.; Mrs. O. E. Ludwig.
Restaurants—Bond's Restaurant, Harold Pitcher, Prop.; Atlantic Highway Restaurant, Arthur Brown, Prop.
Druggists—Rexall Drug Store, Bernard Mitchell, Prop.
Hotels—Hotel Waldoboro, James A. Duane, Prop.
Hardware and Stoves—S. H. Weston & Son, Richards Bros.
Boots and Shoes—W. H. Levensaler & Son, Percy Storer.
Coal, Lumber and Roofings—Alfred Storer.
All Kinds of Insurance—W. A. Richards, H. H. Kuhn.
Milliners—Mrs. L. P. Mason.



WESTPORT

Six miles S. of Wiscasset. Formerly called Jeremisquam. Once a part of Edgecomb. Incorporated Feb. 5, 1828. Population—1850, 761; 1860, 798; 1870, 699; 1880, 612; 1890, 451; 1900, 330; 1910, 284. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 154; Estates, $150,664; 1870,—Polls, 176; Estates, $180,392; 1880—Polls, 153; Estates, $100,435; 1890—Polls, 134; Estates, $101,385; 1900—Polls, 112; Estates, $83,192; 1910—Polls, 79; Estates, $97,174. 1920—Population, 165; Polls, 68; Estates, $167,730. Post-office address, Wiscasset R. F. D. 4.

DIRECTORY

STEAMBOAT LINES—Wiscasset and Boothbay Harbor Steamboat Co.; Eastern S. S. Lines Inc. (Bath and Boothbay line).

FERRY—To Wiscasset.

SELECTMEN—R. L. Fowle: E. E. Colby, Percy Hodgdon.

TOWN CLERK—E. E. Colby.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR—F. S. Bailey.

CONSTABLE—Horace L. Jones.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS—R. L. Fowle, E. E. Colby, Percy Hodgdon.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—H. A. Swanton, Lester Hodgdon, E. E. Colby.

SUPERINTENDENT—Woolwich, Mrs. John Reed.

HEALTH OFFICER—Archie Higgins.

CLERGYMAN—Supplies, Methodist.

JUSTICE—Fred S. Bailey, May 5, 1928.

MERCHANTS—A. E. Gove, Granville G. Jewett (also grain), Archie Higgins, Chas. E. A. Cromwell (also grain), groceries.

MANUFACTURERS—Solomon Higgins, mason; Lester Hodgdon, carpenter and builder (boats).

LIBRARY—Westport Library Association, Maud E. Webber, librarian, 200 vols.

TELEPHONE—N. E. Tel. & Tel.

ASSOCIATION—P. of H., Westport, No. 516, Saturday.

SUMMER BOARDING HOUSES—Mrs. Annie Colby, Solomon Higgins.

WHITEFIELD

Eighteen miles N. N. E. of Wiscasset. Settled about 1770. Western part of Ballstown until incorporated June 19, 1809, and named in honor of Rev. George Whitefield. Population—1850, 2158; 1860, 1883; 1870, 1594; 1880, 1511; 1890, 1215; 1900, 1156, 1910, 1056. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 418; Estates, $392,809; 1870—Polls, 356; Estates, $441,346; 1880—Polls, 392; Estates, $440,974; 1890—Polls, 359; Estates, $445,750; 1900—Polls, 293; Estates, $453,704; 1910—Polls, 268; Estates, $442,431. 1920—Population, 862; Polls, 253; Estates, $481,438. R. F. D. No. 9 from Gardiner to Joice, also R. F. D. from North Whitefield.

WHITEFIELD is situated in the northwestern part of Lincoln County and is bounded on the north by Windsor, east by Jefferson, south by Alna, west by Pittston, Chelsea and Augusta. Valuation 1924, $484,611.00. Rate of taxation, 33 1-3 mills.

Whitefield was formerly a part of Balltown. Jefferson was set off from Balltown and incorporated as a town in 1807. The rest of Balltown retained the name till 1809, when it was incorporated as a town and the name changed to Whitefield. We cannot fix the date of the arrival of the first settlers in what is now Whitefield, but it was during the decade 1760 to 1770. One of the earliest settlers was Samuel Ball and he lived on the road leading from Weary Pond to the Albert Fowles place. John Ball enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Balltown, but there was no one of the name living there at the time of the census of 1790. The northwest part of the town was called Hunt's Meadow Town and was listed separately in the census of 1790 but later became a part of Balltown. It was probably named for Silas Hunt, who lived there in 1790.

The first settlers evidently followed up the river, attracted by the water power and the extensive forests, for very early in the history of the plantation mills were built by John Woodman, Joshua Little, Abram Choate, Benjamin King, Thomas Turner, Young, Fales, Doctor Samuel Heath, Ebenezer Stearns, Cooper and others.

The oldest records of Balltown to be found begin with the year 1791 and the plantation meeting that year was held at the dwelling house of Joseph Carr (located a little below Trask meeting house). The officers elected were:

David Hopkins, Moderator.
Samuel Waters, Plantation Clerk.
Samuel Waters, Abram Choate and John Johnson, Assessors.
Thomas Trask, Jun., and John Woodman, Jun., Collectors.
Benjamin King, Treasurer.

The first town meeting of the town of Whitefield was held at the dwelling house of Abram Choate and the officers elected were:

David Young, Jr., Moderator.
Abram Choate, Clerk.
David Crowell, Abram Choate, Eliakim Scammon, Selectmen.
David Crowell, Treasurer.
John Decker, Jun., Collector.
David Crowell, Abram Choate, James Gray, Levi B. Erskine and Aaron Potter, School Com.

In 1811 the town instructed the Clerk, Abram Choate, to take a census of those who were inhabitants of the town, when it was incorporated, which he did and recorded the names of the inhabitants by families in the town records. This record has been very valuable to persons tracing their ancestry.

Several attempts have been made by the organization of power companies to develop and utilize the power on the Sheepscot, but have not yet materialized.

Limerock is abundant in some sections and the lime used in many of the old buildings in town was burned here.

The W. W. & F. Ry. passes through the town from north to south and furnishes shipping facilities for the inhabitants. It also transports the mail and maintains express offices.

The principal occupation of the people of Whitefield is farming, and dairying and stock raising are the most important branches.

The first church in town was organized Jan. 3, 1789, by Job Macumber and meetings were held in private houses until the first church was built in 1806 where the Fowles school house now stands. The Rev. Joseph Bailey was pastor from 1796 to 1830. He was Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts for four years at a time when he rode on horseback to attend the sessions.

There are three Protestant churches in town, at Whitefield, North Whitefield and Cooper's Mills, and a chapel at Whitefield Plains.

About 1805 some Catholic families settled in Whitefield and neighboring towns and a little later built a church in Whitefield where the Catholic church now stands. As the communicants increased the need of a larger church was felt and in 1830 the present church was begun by Father Ryan and completed and dedicated in 1833.

DIRECTORY

General Stores—E. H. Albee and John L. Libby at Whitefield; F. E. Douglass, John P. Clark and E. M. Hilton at North Whitefield; J. Russ Abbott, A. J. Avery, W. S. Bowden and F. E. Littlefield at Cooper's Mills.

Blacksmiths—Allen Bates, North Whitefield; F. F. Coombs and M. E. Hewitt, Cooper's Mills; R. J. Trainor, Joice.

Dealers in Lumber—F. C. Jewett, Whitefield; Chester Boynton, North Whitefield; Weeks Bros., Cooper's Mills.

Portable Saw Mills—Leeman Potter and Harry L. Chase.

Undertaker—F. E. Ware.

Painter—A. L. Wellman, North Whitefield.

Postmasters—J. L. Libby, Whitefield; F. E. Douglass, North Whitefield; H. T. Weeks, Cooper's Mills.

Physician—J. E. Odiorne, M. D., Cooper's Mills.

Town Officers—Clerk, R. B. Douglass; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, Lore H. Ford, James A. Malloy and Leonard F. Cooper; Treasurer and Collector, W. E. Cunningham; Auditor, J. H. Kealy; Constable, F. C. Jewett; S. S. Com., John B. Skehan, A. P. Moody, Mrs. Bertha Chaney; Supt. of Schools, Mrs. Lila N. Leavitt; Road Commissioners, B. D. Jewett, Reuben Blackman and John P. Clark; Health Officer, J. E. Odiorne, M. D.

WISCASSET

INDIAN NAME WISSACASSET, THE MEETING OF THREE RIVERS

Shire town. On Knox & Lincoln Div. M. C. R. R. and terminus of Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington R. R. Ten miles from Bath. Formerly, together with Dresden, Alna and Swan Island, the ancient Pownalborough; the settlement of which was first commenced in 1663. Dresden and Alna were set off June 25, 1794. The name of Pownalborough was retained until June 10, 1802, when it was changed to Wiscasset. Population—1850, 2332; 1860, 2318; 1870, 1977; 1880, 1847; 1890, 1733; 1900, 1273; 1910, 1287. Valuation, 1860—Polls, 562; Estates, $806,749; 1870—Polls, 466; Estates, $689,554; 1880—Polls, 514; Estates, $319,773; 1890—Polls, 461; Estates, $639,324; 1900—Polls, 438; Estates, $498,125; 1910—Polls, 375; Estates, $506,731. 1920—Population, 1192; Polls, 377; Estates, $833,966. R. F. D. 1 to Alna, R. F. D. 2 to Woolwich, R. F. D. 3 to Woolwich, R. F. D. 4 to Westport.

TRADITION says that Champlain on an exploring expedition from Port Royal in 1605, sailed up the Sheepscot River and held a friendly conference with Chief Manthoumermer and about thirty of his braves at an Indian village near where the village of Wiscasset now stands. In 1607 this section was again visited by a white man, George Popham, and in 1649 Wiscasset Point was purchased from the Indians by Christopher Lamson. Two English sailors, George Davie and his brother, decided to settle here in 1660, but the settlement was abandoned at the time of King Philip's War.

About 1729 Robert Hooper and his family came and made a home in the wilderness. He was joined in 1734 by Michael Seavey and several others who settled on Seavey Hill; the same year, Robert Groves, Robert Foye and Sheribiah Lambert came from Rye Beach, N. H., and shortly afterwards came Col. Kingsbury, Messrs. Bradbury, Rundlett, Holbrook, Taylor and Chapman, until in 1740 there were thirty families in the Plantation. On Garrison or Fort Hill, where the Methodist church now stands, a fort was built where the people sought shelter when they were attacked by the Indians in 1734; faint traces of another fort built in 1743 may still be found on Seavey's Hill.

In 1760 the territory comprising what is now Wiscasset, Alna, Dresden and Perkins, was incorporated as Pownalborough, the sixteenth town in Maine, and made the county seat of the new County of Lincoln set off from York County in that year by

act of the General Court of Massachusetts. Alna and Dresden (including Perkins) became separate towns in 1794, and Pownalborough, the shire town, was in 1802 renamed Wiscasset.

Soon after the Revolutionary War a great trade was built up with foreign countries and Wiscasset ships were in every port, but the embargo proved a great blow to the town's commerce and the War of 1812 completed the catastrophe. However, between 1776 and 1812 large fortunes were made, beautiful homes were built and the town was noted as a social as well as a business center.

Among the interesting things which took place after the town of Pownalborough was incorporated was the building of a "meeting house" in 1765 where the Congregational church now stands. In 1800 a tower was added and a bell cast by Paul Revere was hung in the belfry. This bell, recast, is still used in the present Congregational church, the third church edifice on this site.

After Machias had been captured by the English in 1777, the British frigate "Rainbow" anchored off Wiscasset and threatened to destroy the place if they were not supplied with provisions; as the people had no means of defense they were compelled to do this.

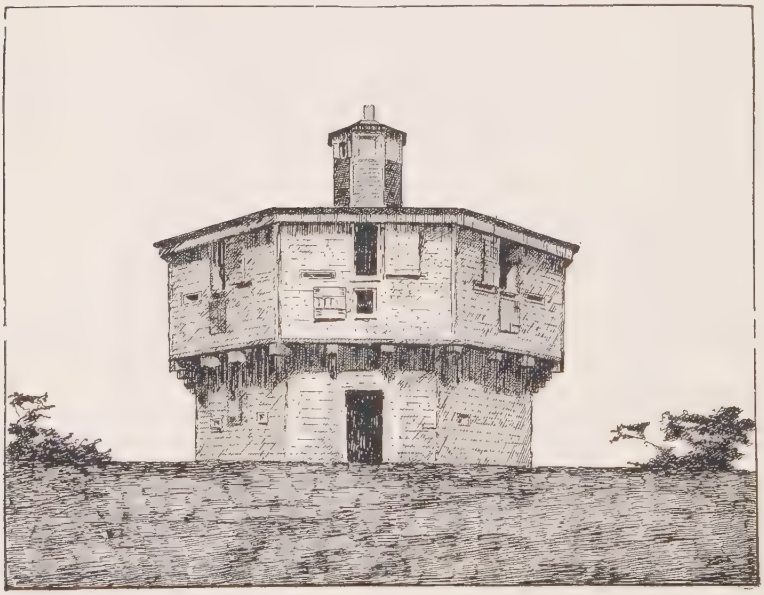
The post office was established in February, 1790. At this time it was the only one within many miles and people from as far away as the Penobscot River received their mail through this office.

The organization of the Lincoln Lodge, June, 1792, was the first Masonic lodge to be organized in Maine. In 1801 the Wiscasset Fire Society was formed; each member was obliged to keep in his hall two leather buckets, two bags and a bed wrench, in order to sally forth well equipped at the first call of the Revere bell which did duty as a fire alarm as well as a call to public worship. Not to be outdone by their men folks in helping their townspeople, some of the aristocratic ladies formed a society for the purpose of assisting "respectable indigent females" which was called "The Female Charitable Society." This society, which is still flourishing, is the oldest women's society in the United States. The first "Presidentess," Madam

Sally Saywood Wood, also has the honor of being the first writer of fiction in Maine.

Wiscasset Academy was built in 1807. In 1811 a stone jail was erected on a high hill on Federal street; this was the first substantial building in Maine to be used for the retention of criminals and was used as a prison until the State Prison at Thomaston was built. A circular building of brick was built just out of the village in 1813 for the purpose of storing powder to be used by the soldiers at the fort on Davis Island.

The present Court House at the head of Main street was erected in 1824 and is patterned somewhat after many of the old English buildings used for the same purpose. The court rooms remain practically as they were when Benjamin Butler and other notable men pleaded for justice within the walls. Among the curious documents to be found in the vaults of the offices is one claimed to be the oldest recorded deed in the country, dated July 2, 1625, and signed by Samoset—the same Samoset who welcomed the Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth. While holding court in Wiscasset, Chief Justice Sewall died



BLOCKHOUSE, WISCASSET

suddenly and was buried in the old cemetery near the Inn. Later the body was removed to the family tomb at Marblehead, Massachusetts, but the granite block placed above his resting place by the members of the bar may still be seen here near the stones of others of note who have helped to make Wiscasset history, among them Hon. Manassah Smith, who was the father of Samuel E. Smith, Governor of Maine 1831-1834. Ezekiel Averill, one of Washington's body guard, is also buried near.

In 1824, fifty-nine years after the First Parish Congregational church was erected, a Baptist meeting house was built; this society was disorganized later and the property sold to St. Philip's Episcopal Parish, organized Aug. 22, 1856, and is still owned and occupied by it. In 1827 the Methodist church on Fort Hill was built. In 1921 an undenominational religious society was formed called the "Mission of the Open Door," and in 1922 a tabernacle was erected where well known evangelists and musicians take part in the services through the summer months.

The longest foot bridge in Maine connects Wiscasset with Davis Island; this was opened to the public in November, 1847; over it the stage coaches passed on their trips between Bath and Rockland until the Knox and Lincoln branch of the Maine Central R. R. was opened in 1871. The Custom House, the first floor of which is used as a post office, was built in 1868; it commands a fine view of the harbor and is within a stone's throw of the wharf where the little steamer "Winter Harbor" takes or lands it freight the year around for Boothbay and the islands.

The stately elms that looked down on the pride and glory of the Wiscasset of the past now see a quiet little village of exceeding beauty whose inhabitants are justly proud of their historic old town and many of its sons and daughters who have won more than local fame in the business and professional world. Recently Wiscasset has again been "placed upon the map" as the home port of the staunch little schooner "Bowdoin," whose captain, Dr. Donald MacMillan, the famous Arctic explorer, and his companions, have done so much for science. Dr. MacMillan has lately returned from his eighth trip into the Far

North and has still further honored the old town by giving the name of Wiscasset Cove to the inlet north of Refuge Harbor, Greenland, where he and his party spent the winter of 1924. Another name well known in Wiscasset since its early days will also be found on the new maps of Greenland. The harbor south of Refuge Harbor has been named Sewall Harbor for the family of Charles Sewall who was a former classmate of Dr. MacMillan's at Bowdoin College.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WISCASSET

Postmaster—Parker B. Stinson.

Town Clerk—Sol Holbrook.

Selectmen—Benjamin F. Blagdon, Leonard B. Marson, John E. McKenney.

Treasurer—Herbert W. Hawes.

Tax Collector—Carl M. P. Larrabee.

School Committee—Sol Holbrook, Frances S. Sortwell, Bradford C. Redonnett.

Constable—Chancellor C. Blagdon.

Clergymen—Rev. Henry W. Webb, Congregational.

Churches—Congregational, Rev. Henry W. Webb, minister; Episcopal, Henry v. B. Nash, reader; Methodist, vacant; Mission of the Open Door, Lawrence Greenwood, minister.

Physicians—Dr. B. A. Bailey, DeForest S. Day.

Dentists—William E. Gorham, Frederick J. McTeer.

Lawyers—Charles E. Knight, Carl M. P. Larrabee, Harvey R. Pease.

Notaries—William D. Patterson, Carl M. P. Larrabee, Harvey R. Pease.

Justices—Bradford C. Redonnett, Grace M. York.

MERCHANTS

Drugs, etc.—Eugene H. Pushor, Roy R. Marston.

Boots and Shoes—Hattie L. Lincoln, Minnie Lewis, Edwin S. Pooler, Laura H. Carlton, Charles E. Cowley.

Hardware—Haggett Brothers (F. Burton Haggett, manager), A. H. Dodge.

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Clothing—John H. Southard.

Dry Goods—Sidney Evans, Boston Store (Minnie Y. Bemis, manager), Laura H. Carlton, Bath Department (Elizabeth Blagdon, manager).

Bakeries—Wiscasset Baking Co. (Cecil A. Moore, manager), Thomas A. Dow.

Billiards and Pool—Millard Lewis, George W. Pooler.

Fish Market—Thomas D. Reed.

Groceries—Charles E. Knight, Howard H. Trussell, F. S. Perkins, E. P. Munsey & Son, Percy R. Colby, Clarence I. Dickinson, Cloverdale (A. W. Keirstead, manager), Melvin Dickinson.

Confectionery, etc.—F. M. Chase.

Gift Shop—Gertrude Layng.

Pictures and Views—Labbie's Studio.

Restaurants—Webber's Tavern; Napoleon Leblair, W. E. Albee.

Garage and Auto Supplies—Haggett's Garage Co. (L. B. Haggett, manager), E. P. Parker, Frank E. Quinnam, James M. Knight.

Plumbers, etc.—Adams Bros., Haggett Brothers.

Printing—Wiscasset Job Print, C. E. Emerson, Prop.

Watches and Jewelry—Sol Holbrook.

Undertaker—Charles E. Cowley.

Insurance—Rickard H. T. Taylor, William D. Patterson, B. C. Redonnett, H. W. Hawes, Carl M. P. Larrabee.

Boot and Shoe Repairing—Charles E. Cowley, Edwin S. Pooler.

Manufacturing, etc.—F. F. Pendleton, boat builder; H. S. Sherman, contractor and builder; Oscar Main, Wilmot W. Dodge, contractors and masons; Rines Bros., blacksmiths; Ross B. Nichols and A. B. Nichols, machine shop; Turner Center System, butter, milk and cream; Wiscasset Grain Co., A. W. Bilband, manager, grain, feed and flour; Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railroad Co., S. J. Sewall, manager; Ellsworth W. Holbrook, ice; Will K. Clisby,

sales stable; Charles I. Barnes, lumber; A. H. Lennox, lumber, doors and windows; George Blagdon, William B. Lewis, Fred A. Bean, trucking and transfers; Freeman D. Southard, coal and wood; H. E. Bailey, Gertrude Layng, antiques.

Public Cars—S. M. Harvey, Ralph Harvey, Charles H. Chisam.

Painters—C. C. Blagdon, Everett Hopkins, Wilson H. Munsey, James E. White, John F. Wright.

Lodges—Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.; New Jerusalem R. C. Chapter; Garrison Hill Chapter, O. E. S.; Arambec Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Pine Cone Lodge, Rebekahs; Star Lodge, K. of P.; Chewonki Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Wiscasset Council, No. 45, Degree of Pocahontas; Huntoon Hill Grange; Lowell Town Grange.

American Express—E. P. Munsey, Agent.

Telephone Exchange—Mrs. Marguerite D. Hall, Manager.

Western Union Tel. Co.—George Swain, operator.

Hotels—Wiscasset Inn, W. T. Loud, manager; Castle Tucker (lodging), Jane A. Tucker, manager; Colonial House (lodging), Annie G. Macurda, Prop.

Schools and Teachers—Wiscasset Academy, Charles S. Sewall, Principal; Miss Helen Dickinson, First Assistant. Grammar, First, Miss Jessie Jackson, teacher; Second, Miss Zina Davis, teacher. Intermediate, Ethel V. Redonnett, teacher; Primary, Sophia West, teacher; Rural, Miss Lillian Smith, Miss Lydia White, Miss Edna Bradford.

Bank—Augusta Trust Company, (Wiscasset Branch).

Wiscasset Public Library—Mrs. Henry W. Webb, librarian.

Public Hall—Chewonki Tribe Red Men, Chester Pendleton, Agent.

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THE MAINE INDIANS

Red Paint People

The story of the early peoples has not been written. The early voyageurs found various divisions of Algonquin Indian tribes on the coast. More than five hundred shell-heaps have been located and a great number of camp sites. However, it is clear that these tribes were not the first Indians of Maine. Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin nearly thirty years ago discovered implements imbedded in red ochre and was led to think he had found evidence of an earlier tribe of Indians. Between 1890 and 1892 Mr. Willoughby of the Peabody Museum excavated three sites of the so-called Red Paint culture, one near Bucksport, one on Lake Alamoosook, and a third at Ellsworth. Since Mr. Willoughby's work many other cemeteries have been investigated, nine of them under the direction of Warren K. Moorehead of Andover Museum. The conclusions reached by the investigators is that throughout the state there extends a prehistoric Algonquin culture, older and apparently different from the Algonquin group. The State of Maine has appointed a commission to act with the Andover Museum under the direction of Mr. Moorehead to make a thorough investigation of the Red Paint culture. It is possible that further investigation will furnish facts upon which to base more definite opinions as to the origin of these people. The remainder of this article was written by Fannie H. Eckstorm, who is an authority on Maine Indians.

Original Tribes

"Originally the Maine Indians were of three natural groups speaking somewhat different dialects. In southwestern Maine and New Hampshire were the Saco Indians, called also Sokokis and Sokwakiaks by the French and Indians respectively. On the three central rivers of Maine were the true Abenakis, whose name for themselves is not known. In southeastern Maine were the seafaring Indians, who called themselves Etechemins. The so-called 'tribes' into which these have been subdivided were more properly 'bands' under different chiefs and merit no special distinctions, being correctly enough designated by the locality they most frequented.

Abenakis

"The Maine Indians were Abenakis, belonging to the great Algonquin stock. At the beginning of the seventeenth century they were numerous and powerful and federated under a single chief, the great Bashabes. They occupied all the most desirable locations along the coast and up the lower sections of all the Maine rivers. The interior of the state was their hunting ground.

Cause of Disappearance

"Disease, revolutions, wars with the Micmacs and the Mohawks, the encroachments of the English settlers and their allegiance to the French, diminished their numbers, disintegrated their tribes and drove most of them eastward or to Canada. Before the Revolution, Maine was cleared of all recognizable tribes except the Penobscots and the Passamaquoddies.

Indian Wars

"Dummer's war from 1722 to 1725 marked the climax in Indian warfare in Maine. Before this, aggressors upon defenceless and weak hamlets, now the Indians themselves were hunted. The old town at Old Town and the new town at Eddington Bend were burned, Norridgewock was taken by surprise with great slaughter and its priest, Father Rale, was killed. A little band of English soldiers, in Lovewell's fight at Fryeburg, May, 1725, surrounded and outnumbered, with everything against them, held out in an all-day fight and not only held the ground against a large fighting band, but practically broke it up. After this Indian warfare in Maine was sporadic and after the French were defeated at Quebec, it ceased altogether. When the French joined the colonists in the Revolution, the Maine Indians became entirely friendly and never since have they disturbed the peace of their white neighbors.

Indians of Today

"Of the original tribes the Saco Indians have been extinct fully a century and a half and their language is dead. The Abenakis proper are now represented only by the Penobscot Indians of Old Town and the islands above it, who speak a mod-

ernized form of their ancient tongue. The Passamaquoddies of Point Pleasant (near Eastport) and Princeton, who, with the St. John River Indians, speak the Maliseet dialect, are the descendants of the ancient Etechemins. Together the Maine Indians number about one thousand, living in two principal towns, after the manner of the whites. They have their own churches, schools, convents for the resident Sisters of Mercy, who teach and care for them, the ministrations of priests and their own local government. Though not citizens they are loyal and law-abiding residents of the state and many of them are now serving in the army and navy, as their predecessors served in the Revolution and in the Civil War."

Bibliography of Maine Indians

Information about the Maine Indians may be found in the following books:

Williamson's History of Maine; much authentic information about history, dress, habits and political customs.

Sylvester's Indian Wars of New England. Three volumes.

Varney's Brief History of Maine; good account of customs, dress, etc., of aborigines.

John Josselyn, Two Voyages of New England, and New England's Rarities Discovered; contemporary writer, gives considerable information about Indians of southwestern Maine.

Leland's Algonquin Legends of New England; gives much Passamaquoddy, Micmac and a little Penobscot Indian folk-lore.

Miss Abby Alger's "In Indian Tents"; continues Leland's work, principally Penobscot.

Necolar's The Red Man (printed not published, Bangor, 1893), an Indian's own account of his traditions and beliefs.

Hubbard's Woods and Lakes of Maine; appendix, gives many place names with meanings.

William F. Ganong, the greatest authority on Indian place names, has published many pamphlets in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada; Maine place names are included among others.

Reports of Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Journal of American Folk Lore.

Publications of Maine Historical Society.

Chamberlain's Maliseet Vocabulary and Joseph Laurent's New Familiar Abenakis and English Dialogues, with Rale's Indian Dictionary.

Rale's Indian Dictionary.

ANIMALS, FISH AND BIRDS

State Museum

The Museum connected with the Fish and Game Department has mounted specimens of practically all wild birds and animals found in the state. Specimens of the leading varieties of inland fish are also on exhibition.

Among the interesting exhibits is a large moose group, enclosed in glass,—the background, painted by the Curator, depicting a winter scene which is very realistic; another case shows the loon family, and another geese and ducks, both with appropriate backgrounds, also painted by the Curator, all of which attract much attention. Another case contains various species of our shore birds, mounted and grouped to display their natural characteristics and habitats. The background of this case is a finely executed marine view, also the work of the Curator; upon either side cliffs rise from a sandy beach, their bases covered with seaweed, and on these cliffs are shown the nests and eggs of gulls and also young tern. Another case has ruffed grouse and woodcock groups.

There is also on exhibition a valuable loan collection of birds' skins, nests and eggs.

An aquarium of eight tanks, installed in 1916, contains several varieties of fresh-water fish, and has proved to be one of the most interesting features of the Museum. Jars have been installed in connection with it in which are shown the process of hatching trout and salmon, and by means of which the development of these fish from the egg to the age of three years is shown by living specimens.

The educational value of the Museum is now recognized by a host of intelligent visitors from all sections of the country.

Game Animals

Deer are abundant in all northern counties and quite plenty in some of the southern counties. Moose are also found in all northern counties. Caribou were formerly numerous in Maine but have been exceedingly scarce in recent years though occasionally seen along the Canadian boundary.

Fur-Bearing Animals

Bear, Beaver, Bob Cat, Fisher, Marten or Black Cat, Fox, Lynx, Mink, Muskrat, Otter, Rabbit, Raccoon, Skunk, Sable, Squirrel, Red, Gray, Weasel or Ermine, Woodchuck.

Game Fish

Landlocked Salmon, Trout, Togue (Lake Trout), Black Bass, White Perch.

Non-Game Fish

Pickerel, Yellow Perch, Whitefish, Cusk, Chub, Sucker, several varieties of Smelt, numerous small fish, commonly called bait fish, (Minnows, Shiners, etc.)

Fur Industry

In view of the fact that trappers of fur-bearing animals in organized townships are not required to take out a license, there are no means of ascertaining the annual catch of these animals in organized places; furthermore, as there is nothing in the law to prohibit the transportation out of the state of the skins of fur-bearing animals legally taken, without doubt at least thirty per cent of the annual catch in Maine is sold in other states, consequently the skins purchased by licensed fur buyers represent only about seventy per cent of the furs secured each season.

Value of Fur

Basing an estimate upon the average value of the best quality skins, the furs reported handled by licensed fur dealers in this state last season represented a value of approximately $500,000.

Birds Found in Maine

Holboet's Grebe
Horned Grebe
Pied-billed Grebe
Loon, Great Northern Diver
Loon, Black-throated
Loon, Red-throated
Puffin, Sea Parrot (rare)
Guilbernot, Black
Murre (rare)
Murre, Brunnich's.
Razor-billed Auk (quite rare)
Dovekie, Sea Dove
Pomarine Jaeger
Parasitic Jaeger
Long-tailed Jaeger (not common)
Kittiwake Gull
Glaucus Gull (rare)
Iceland Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
American Herring Gull
Ring-billed Gull
Laughing Gull (not common)

Bonaparte's Gull (not common)
Sabine's (rare)
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Roseate Tern (rare)
Least Tern (rare)
Sooty Tern (rare)
Black Tern (rare)
Black Skimmer (quite rare)
Leach's Petrel (Mother Carey's Chicken)
Wilson's Petrel (quite rare)
Gannet (rare)
Cormorant
Cormorant, Double-crested
American White Pelican (rare)
American Merganser
Red-breasted Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Mallard Duck
Black Duck
Gadwall
Widgeon, Baldpate
Green-winged Teal
Blue-winged Teal
Shoveller (rare)
Pintail
Wood Duck
Redhead Duck (quite rare)
Canvas-back
Lesser Scaup Duck (rare)
Greater Scaup Duck
Ring-necked Duck (rare)
American Golden-Eye
Barrow's Golden-Eye
Buffle-head
Old Squaw
Harlequin Duck
Northern Eider (rare)
American Eider
King Eider (rare)
American Scoter
White-winged Scoter
Surf Scoter
Ruddy Duck
Lesser Snow Goose (rare)
Canada Goose
Hutchins Goose (rare)
Brant (not common)
Whistling Swan (rare)
American Bittern
Least Bittern (rare)
Great Blue Heron
Little Blue Heron (rare)
Green Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Yellow-crowned Night Heron (rare)
King Rail (rare)
Clapper Rail (rare)
Virginia Rail (rare)
Sora Rail
Yellow Rail
Purple Gallinule (rare)
Florida Gallinule (rare)
American Coot Mud-hen
Red Phalarope (rare)
Northern Phalarope (not common)
Wilson's Phalarope (rare)
American Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe
Dowitcher (Red-breasted Snipe)
Purple Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper (rare)
Least Sandpiper
Red-backed Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Sanderling
Marbled Godwit (rare)
Greater Yellow-legs
Lesser Yellow-legs
Willet (quite rare)
Bartramian Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper (occasional)
Spotted Sandpiper
Long-billed Curlew (rare)
Hudsonian Curlew (rare)
Eskimo Curlew (rare)
Black-bellied Plover
American Golden Plover
Killdeer
Ring Plover
Piping Plover (rare)
Belted Piping Plover (rare)
Turnstone
Canada Grouse (Spruce Partridge)
Ruffed Grouse (Partridge)
Mourning Dove (rare)
Turkey Vulture (occasional)
Black Vulture (occasional)
Marsh Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
American Goshawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
American Rough-legged Hawk (not common)
Bald Eagle
Duck Hawk (rare)
Pigeon Hawk

American Sparrow Hawk
American Osprey
American Long-eared Owl
American Short-eared Owl (rare)
Barred Owl
Great Gray Owl (rare)
Richardson Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl
American Hawk Owl (not common)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Belted Kingfisher
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker
American Three-toed Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker (rare)
Flicker
Whip-poor-will
Night Hawk
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Humming-bird
King bird
Crested Fly-catcher (rare)
Phoebe
Olive-sided Fly-catcher
Wood Pewee
Yellow-bellied Fly-catcher
Alder Fly-catcher
Least Fly-catcher
Horned Lark
Prairie Horned Lark
Blue Jay
Canada Jay
Northern Raven (not common)
American Crow
Starling (not common)
Bobolink
Cowbird
Red-winged Blackbird
Meadow Lark
Orchard Oriole
Baltimore Oriole
Rusty Blackbird
Bronzed Grackle (Crow Blackbird)
Evening Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeag
Purple Finch
American Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Redpoll
Greater Redpoll (rare)
American Goldfinch
Pine Siskin
Snow Flake (Snow Bunting)
Vesper Sparrow
Ipswich Sparrow (quite rare)
Savanna Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow (rare)
Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Seaside Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Slate Colored Junco
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Towhee
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Scarlet Tanager
Purple Martin
Cliff Swallow
Barn Swallow
Bank Swallow
Tree Swallow
Bohemian Waxwing (rare)
Cedar Waxwing
Northern Shrike
Red-eyed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo (rare)
Warbling Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo (rare)
Blue-headed Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Parula Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Cape May Warbler (rare)
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Myrtle Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Black Poll Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Pine Warbler
Yellow Palm Warbler
Oven-bird
Water Thrush
Connecticut Warbler

Mourning Warbler
Maryland Yellow-throat
Wilson's Warbler
Canadian Warbler
American Redstart
Mocking-bird (rare)
Catbird
Brown Thrasher
Carolina Wren (rare)
Winter Wren
House Wren
Short-billed Marsh Wren (rare)
Brown Creeper
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Chickadee
Hudsonian Chickadee (not common)
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Wood Thrush (rare)
Wilson's Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Olive-backed Thrush
Hermit Thrush
American Robin
Bluebird
English Sparrow (introduced)
Ring-necked Pheasant (introduced)

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

FORMED IN

CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, OCTOBER 29, AND ADOPTED BY THE PEOPLE IN TOWN MEETINGS, DECEMBER 6, A. D. 1819, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE FORTY-FOURTH,

TOGETHER WITH THE

XXI AMENDMENTS SUBSEQUENTLY MADE THERETO, ARRANGED, AS AMENDED, IN PURSUANCE OF A LEGISLATIVE RESOLVE OF FEBRUARY 24, 1875, BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, THE HONORABLE JOHN APPLETON, WHOSE DRAFT AND ARRANGEMENT WAS, BY A RESOLVE OF FEBRUARY 23, 1876, APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND ORDERED TO BE ENROLLED ON PARCHMENT AND TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS

"THE SUPREME LAW OF THE STATE;"

AND

XXIII OTHER AMENDMENTS SUBSEQUENTLY ADOPTED.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Maine, in order to establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for our mutual defence, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, so favorable to the design; and, imploring His aid and direction in its accomplishment, do agree to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the style and title of the STATE OF MAINE, and do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the government of the same.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.

Sec. 3. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested or restrained in his person, liberty or estate for worshiping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship;—and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination nor preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this State; and all religious societies in this State, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

Sec. 4. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on

any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty; no laws shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press; and in prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in public capacity, or the qualifications of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels, the Jury, after having received the direction of the Court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.

Sec. 5. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without a special designation of the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause—supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election;

To demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof;

To be confronted by the witnesses against him;

To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor;

To have a speedy, public and impartial trial, and, except in trials by martial law or impeachment, by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of his life, liberty, property or privileges, but by judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

Sec. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in such cases of offences as are usually cognizable by a justice of the peace, or in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. The Legislature shall provide by law a suitable and impartial mode of selecting juries and their usual number and unanimity, in indictments and convictions, shall be held indispensable.

Sec. 8. No person, for the same offense, shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Sec. 9. Sanguinary laws shall not be passed; all penalties and punishments shall be proportioned to the offence; excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 10. No person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes, which now are, or have been denominated capital offenses since the adoption of the Constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crimes may be. And the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 11. The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no attainder shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 12. Treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 13. The laws shall not be suspended but by the Legislature or its authority.

Sec. 14. No person shall be subject to corporal punishment under military law, except such as are employed in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 15. The people have a right at all times in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to request, of either department of the government by petition or remonstrance, redress of their wrongs and grievances.

Sec. 16. Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence; and this right shall never be questioned.

Sec. 17. No standing army shall be kept up in time of peace without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. Every person, for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

Sec. 20. In all civil suits, and in all controversies concerning property, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, except in cases where it has heretofore been otherwise practiced; the party claiming the right may be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election.

Sec. 21. Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it.

Sec. 22. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or of their representatives in the Legislature.

Sec. 23. No title of nobility or hereditary distinction, privilege, honor or emolument, shall ever be granted or confirmed, nor shall any office be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than during good behavior.

Sec. 24. The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II

Electors

Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this State for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established; and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or this State, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military place, in any town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established. No person, however, shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence from the State in the military service of the United States, or of this State.

Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at, going to, and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. The election of Governor, Senators and Representatives shall be on the second Monday of September *annually* forever. But citizens of the State absent therefrom in the military service of the United States or of this State, and not in the regular army of the United States, being otherwise qualified electors, shall be allowed to vote on *Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for governor and senators, and their votes shall be counted and allowed in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if given on the second Monday of September in that year. And they shall be allowed to vote* for governor, sena-

tors and representatives on the second Monday of September *annually thereafter forever*, in the manner herein provided. On the day of election a poll shall be opened at every place without this State where a regiment, battalion, battery, company, or detachment of not less than twenty soldiers from the State of Maine, may be found or stationed, and every citizen of said State of the age of twenty-one years, in such military service, shall be entitled to vote as aforesaid; and he shall be considered as voting in the city, town, plantation and county in this State where he resided when he entered the service. The vote shall be taken by regiments when it can conveniently be done; when not so convenient, any detachment or part of a regiment not less than twenty in number, and any battery or part thereof numbering twenty or more, shall be entitled to vote wherever they may be. The three ranking officers of such regiment, battalion, battery, company, or part of either, as the case may be, acting as such on the day of election, shall be supervisors of elections. If no officers, then three non-commissioned officers according to their seniority shall be such supervisors. If any officer or non-commissioned officer shall neglect or refuse to act, the next in rank shall take his place. In case there are no officers or non-commissioned officers present, or if they or either of them refuse to act, the electors present, not less than twenty, may choose, by written ballot enough of their own number, not exceeding three, to fill the vacancies, and the persons so chosen shall be supervisors of elections. All supervisors shall be first sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of supervisors of elections. Each is authorized to administer the necessary oath to the others; and certificates thereof shall be annexed to the lists of votes by them to be made and returned into the office of the secretary of State of this State as hereinafter provided. The polls shall be opened and closed at such hours as the supervisors, or a majority of them, shall direct; *provided, however*, that due notice and sufficient time shall be given for all voters in the regiment, battalion, battery, detachment, company, or part of either, as the case may be, to vote. Regimental and field officers shall be entitled to vote with their respective commands. When not in actual command, such officers, and also all general and staff officers, and all surgeons, assistant surgeons, and chaplains, shall be entitled to vote at any place where polls are opened. The supervisors of elections shall prepare a ballot box or other suitable receptacle for the ballots. Upon one side of every ballot shall be printed or written the name of the county, and also of the city, town or plantation of this State, in which is the residence of the person proposing to vote. Upon the other side shall be the name or names of the persons to be voted for, and the office or offices which he or they are intended to fill. And before receiving any vote, the supervisors, or a majority of them, must be satisfied of the age and citizenship of the person claiming to vote, and that he has in fact a residence in the county, city, town or plantation which is printed or written on the vote offered by him. If his right to vote is challenged, they may require him to make true answers, upon oath, to all interrogatories touching his age, citizenship, residence, and right to vote, and shall hear any other evidence offered by him, or by those who challenge his right. They shall keep correct poll-lists of the names of all persons allowed to vote, and of their respective places of residence in this State, and also the number of the regiment and company or battery to which they belong; which lists shall be certified by them, or by a majority of them, to be correct, and that such residence is in accordance with the indorsement of the residence of each voter on his vote. They shall check the name of every person before he is allowed to vote, and the check-mark shall be plainly made against his name on the poll-lists. They shall sort, count and publicly declare the votes at the head of their respective commands on the day of election, unless prevented by the public enemy, and in that case as soon thereafter as may be; and on the same day of said declaration they shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the

number of votes for each person against his name, and the office which he was intended to fill, and shall sign and seal up such list and cause the same, together with the poll-lists aforesaid, to be delivered into the office of the secretary of State aforesaid, *on or before the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and* on or before the fifteenth day of November *annually thereafter forever.* The legislature of this State may pass any law additional to the foregoing provisions, if any shall, in practice, be found necessary in order more fully to carry into effect the purpose thereof.

ARTICLE III

Distribution of Powers

Sec. 1. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Sec. 2. No person or persons, belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV—Part First

Legislative Power—House of Representatives

Sec. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches, a House of Representatives, and a Senate, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the Legislature of Maine *and the style of their acts and laws, shall be, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature Assembled."*

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, for *one year* from the day next preceding the *annual* meeting of the Legislature. The Legislature, *which shall first be convened under this Constitution,* shall, *on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the Legislature,* within every *subsequent* period of at most ten years, and at least five, cause the number of the inhabitants of the State to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized and Indians not taxed. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed and apportioned among the several counties as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants, having regard to the relative increase of population. *The number of representatives shall, on said first apportionment, be not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty.*

Sec. 3. Each town having fifteen hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; each town having three thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect two; each town having six thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect three; each town having ten thousand five hundred may elect four; each town having fifteen thousand may elect five; each town having twenty thousand two hundred and fifty may elect six; each town having twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty may elect seven; but no town shall ever be entitled to more than seven representatives; and towns and plantations duly organized, not having fifteen hundred inhabitants, shall be classed, as conveniently as may be, into districts containing that number, and so as not to divide towns; and each such district may elect one representative; *and, when on this apportionment the number of representatives shall be two hundred, a different apportionment shall take place upon the above principle;* and, in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small to apportion all the representatives to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished as to give the number of representatives according to the above rule and proportion; and whenever any town or towns, plantation or plantations not entitled to elect a representative shall determine against a classification with any other town or plantation, the Legislature may, at each apportion-

ment of representatives, on the application of such town or plantation, authorize it to elect a representative for such portion of time and such periods, as shall be equal to its portion of representation; and the right of representation, so established, shall not be altered until the next general apportionment.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives, unless he shall, at the commencement of the period for which he is elected, have been five years a citizen of the United States, have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, have been a resident of this State one year, *or from the adoption of this constitution;* and for the three months next preceding the time of his election shall have been, and, during the period for which he is elected, shall continue to be a resident in the town or district which he represents.

Sec. 5. The meetings within this State for the choice of representatives shall be warned in due course of law by the selectmen of the several towns seven days at least before the election, and the selectmen thereof shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open town meeting, and in the presence of the town clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the selectmen and in open town meeeting. And the towns and plantations organized by law, belonging to any class herein provided, shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective towns and plantations; and the town and plantation meetings in such towns and plantations shall be notified, held and regulated, the votes received, sorted, counted and declared in the same manner. And the assessors and clerks of plantations shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, which selectmen and town clerks have, and are subject to by this Constitution. And fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary's office thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January *annually*. And the governor and council shall examine the returned copies of such lists, and also all lists of votes of citizens in the military service, returned to the secretary's office, as provided in article second, section four, of this constitution; and twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, *annually*, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of all the votes returned, to attend and take their seats. But all such lists shall be laid before the house of representatives on the first Wednesday of January *annually*, and they shall finally determine who are elected. The electors resident in any city may, at any meeting duly notified for the choice of representatives, vote for such representatives in their respective ward meetings, and the wardens in said wards shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open ward meetings, and in the presence of the ward clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the warden, and in open ward meetings; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the warden and ward clerk, sealed up in open ward meeting, and delivered to the city clerk within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls. And the electors resident in any city may at any meetings duly notified and holden for the choice of any other civil officers for whom they have been required heretofore to vote in town meeting, vote for such officers in their respective wards, and the same proceedings shall be had by the warden and ward clerk in each ward, as in the case of votes for representatives. And the aldermen of any city shall be in session within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls in such meetings, and in the presence of the city clerk shall open, examine and compare the copies from the lists of votes given in the several wards, of which the city clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be made

into the Secretary of State's office in the same manner as selectmen of towns are required to do.

Sec. 6. Whenever the seat of a member shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy may be filled by a new election.

Sec. 7. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, clerk and other officers.

Sec. 8. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

ARTICLE IV—Part Second

Senate

Sec. 1. The Senate shall consist of *not less than twenty, nor more than* thirty-one members, elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the representatives, by the qualified electors of the districts into which the State shall from time to time be divided.

Sec. 2. The Legislature, *which shall be first convened under this Constitution,* shall, *on or before the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the Legislature at* every *subsequent period of* ten years, cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of senators. The districts shall conform, as near as may be, to county lines, and be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants. The number of senators shall *not exceed twenty at the first apportionment, and shall at each apportionment be increased, until they shall* amount to thirty-one, *according to the increase in the House of Representatives.*

Sec. 3. The meetings within this State for the election of senators shall be notified, held and regulated, and the votes received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for representatives. And fair copies of the list of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors and clerks of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary's office thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January. All other qualified electors, living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the support of the government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for senators, representatives and governor in such town; and shall be notified by the selectmen thereof for that purpose accordingly.

Sec. 4. The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such lists, and also the lists of votes of citizens in the military service, returned into the secretary's office, and twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of the votes for each district, to attend that day and take their seats.

Sec. 5. The Senate shall, on the said first Wednesday of January, *annually,* determine who are elected by a plurality of votes to be senators in each district; and in case the full number of senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the house of representatives and such senators, as shall have been elected, shall, from the highest numbers of the persons voted for, on said lists, equal to twice the number of senators deficient, in every district, if there be so many voted for, elect by joint ballot the number of senators required; *and in this manner all vacancies in the senate shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.*

Sec. 6. The senators shall be twenty-five years of age at the commencement of the term, for which they are elected, and in all other respects their qualifications shall be the same as those of the representatives.

Sec. 7. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall

be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Their judgment, however, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. But the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 8. The Senate shall choose their president, secretary and other officers.

ARTICLE IV—Part Third

Legislative Power

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January, *annually*, and shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people of this State, not repugnant to this Constitution, nor to that of the United States.

Sec. 2. Every bill or resolution having the force of law, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house, in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect, as if it had been signed by the Governor; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house shall provide.

Sec. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 5. Each house shall keep a journal, and from time to time publish its proceedings, except such parts as in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 6. Each house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, for obstructing any of its proceedings, threatening, assaulting or abusing any of its members for anything said, done, or doing in either house; *provided*, that no imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of the same session.

Sec. 7. The senators and representatives shall receive such compensation, as shall be established by law; but no law increasing their compensation shall take effect during the existence of the Legislature which enacted it. The expenses of the House of Representatives in traveling to the Legislature and returning therefrom, once in each session and no more, shall be paid by the State out of the public treasury to every member, who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart therefrom without leave.

Sec. 8. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance

at, going to, and returning from each session of the Legislature; and no member shall be liable to answer for anything spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere.

Sec. 9. Bills, orders or resolutions, may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended or rejected in the other; but all bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other cases; *provided*, that they shall not, under color of amendment, introduce any new matter which does not relate to raising a revenue.

Sec. 10. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such term except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people, *provided, that this prohibition shall not extend to the members of the first Legislature.*

Sec. 11. No member of Congress, nor person holding any office under the United States (post-officers excepted) nor office of profit under this State, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners and officers of the militia excepted, shall have a seat in either house during his being such member of Congress, or his continuing in such office.

Sec. 12. Neither house shall, during the session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the house shall be sitting.

Sec. 13. The Legislature shall, from time to time, provide, as far as practicable, by general laws, for all matters usually appertaining to special or private legislation.

Sec. 14. Corporations shall be formed under general laws, and shall not be created by special acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and, however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State.

Sec. 15. The Legislature shall, by a two-thirds concurrent vote of both branches, have the power to call constitutional conventions, for the purpose of amending this constitution.

[Sections sixteen to twenty-two inclusive, as to direct initiative of legislation and optional referendum, added by Amendment XXXI.]

ARTICLE V—Part First

Executive Powers

Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office *one year* from the first Wednesday of January *in each year.*

Sec. 3. The meetings for election of Governor shall be notified, held, and regulated, and votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for senators and representatives. They shall be sealed and returned into the Secretary's office in the same manner, and at the same time as those for senators. And the Secretary of State for the time being shall, on the first Wednesday of January, then next, lay the lists before the Senate and House of Representatives, and also the lists of votes of citizens in the military service returned into the Secretary's office, to be by them examined, and, in case of a choice by a *majority* of all the votes returned, they shall declare and publish the same. But if no person shall have a *majority* of votes, the House of Representatives shall, by ballot, from the persons having the four highest numbers of votes on the lists, if so many there be, elect two persons and make return of their names to the Senate, of whom the Senate shall, by ballot, elect one, who shall be declared the Governor.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age; a natural born citizen of the United States, have been

five years, *or from the adoption of this Constitution,* a resident of the State; and at the time of his election and during the term for which he is elected, be a resident of said State.

Sec. 5. No person holding any office or place under the United States, this State, or any other power, shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State and of the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States; but he shall not march nor convey any of the citizens out of the State, without their consent or that of the Legislature, unless it shall become necessary, in order to march or transport them from one part of the State to another for the defence thereof.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all judicial officers, coroners, and notaries public; and he shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all other civil and military officers, whose appointment is not by this Constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for; and every such nomination shall be made seven days, at least, prior to such appointment.

Sec. 9. He shall from time to time give the Legislature information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures, as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 10. He may require information from any military officer or any officer in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall have power, with the advice and consent of the council, to remit, after conviction, all forfeitures and penalties, and to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as may be deemed proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons. And he shall communicate to the Legislature at each session thereof, each case of reprieve, remission of penalty, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, remission, commutation or pardon, and the conditions, if any, upon which the same was granted.

Sec. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature; and in cases of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next *annual* meeting; and if, since the last adjournment, the place where the Legislature were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the State.

Sec. 14. Whenever the office of Governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, the president of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified; and in case of the death, resignation, removal from office or disqualification of the president of the Senate so exercising the office of Governor, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall exercise the office, until a president of the Senate shall have been chosen; and when the office of Governor, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House shall become vacant, in the recess of the Senate, the person, acting as Secretary of State for the time being, shall by proclamation convene the Senate, that a president may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor. And whenever either the president of the Senate or speaker of the House shall so exercise said office, he shall receive only the compensation of

Governor, but his duties as president or speaker shall be suspended; and the Senate or House shall fill the vacancy until his duties as Governor shall cease.

ARTICLE V—Part Second

Council

Sec. 1. There shall be a Council, to consist of seven persons, citizens of the United States, and residents of this State, to advise the Governor in the executive part of government, whom the Governor shall have full power, at his discretion, to assemble; and he with the Councillors, or a majority of them, may from time to time, hold and keep a council, for ordering and directing the affairs of State, according to law.

Sec. 2. The Councillors shall be chosen *annually*, on the first Wednesday of January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention; and vacancies, which shall afterwards happen, shall be filled in the same manner; but not more than one Councillor shall be elected from any district, prescribed for the election of senators; and they shall be privileged from arrest in the same manner as senators and representatives.

Sec. 3. The resolutions and advice of Council, shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members agreeing thereto, which may be called for by either house of the Legislature; and any Councillor may enter his dissent to the resolution of the majority.

Sec. 4. No member of Congress, or of the Legislature of this State, nor any person holding any office under the United States (post-officers excepted), nor any civil officers under this State (justices of the peace and notaries public excepted), shall be Councillors. And no Councillor shall be appointed to any office during the time for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE V—Part Third

Secretary

Sec. 1. The Secretary of State shall be chosen *annually* at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention.

Sec. 2. The records of the State shall be kept in the office of the Secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable.

Sec. 3. He shall attend the Governor and Council, Senate and House of Representatives, in person or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Sec. 4. He shall carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor and Council, Senate and House of Representatives, and when required, lay the same before either branch of the Legislature, and perform such other duties as are enjoined by this Constitution, or shall be required by law.

ARTICLE V—Part Fourth

Treasurer

Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall be chosen *annually*, at the first session of the Legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention, but shall not be eligible more than *five* years successively.

Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the State, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall not, during his continuance in office, engage in any business of trade or commerce, or as a broker, nor as an agent or factor for any merchant or trader.

Sec. 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but by warrant from the Governor and Council, and in consequence of appropriations made by law; and

a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published at the commencement of the *annual* session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE VI

Judicial Power

Sec. 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such other courts as the Legislature shall from time to time establish.

Sec. 2. The justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall, at stated times receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward.

Sec. 3. They shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Council, Senate, or House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. All judicial officers *now in office or who may be hereafter appointed* shall, *from and after the first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty,* hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments, (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer unless reappointed thereto.

Sec. 5. Justices of the peace and notaries public, shall hold their offices during seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, at the expiration of which term, they may be re-appointed or others appointed, as the public interest may require.

Sec. 6. The justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall hold no office under the United States, nor any State, nor any other office under this State, except that of justice of the peace.

Sec. 7. Judges and registers of probate shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in at the *annual* election, on the second Monday of September, and shall hold their offices for four years, commencing on the first day of January next after their election. Vacancies occurring in said offices by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by election in manner aforesaid, at the September election next after their occurrence; and in the meantime, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may fill said vacancies by appointment, and the persons so appointed shall hold their offices until the first day of January *thereafter.*

Sec. 8. Judges of municipal and police courts shall be appointed by the executive power, in the same manner as other judicial officers, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years; *provided, however, that the present incumbents shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected.*

ARTICLE VII

Military

Sec. 1. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. The field officers or regiments by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments. The brigadier generals in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the manner of notifying the electors, conducting the elections, and making returns to the Governor of the officers elected; and, if the electors shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified according to law, the Governor shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

Sec. 3. The major generals shall be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, each having a negative on the other. The adjutant general and

quartermaster general shall be *chosen annually by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention.* But the adjutant general shall perform the duties of quartermaster general, until otherwise directed by law. The major generals and brigadier generals, and the commanding officers of regiments and battalions, shall appoint their respective staff officers; and all miliary officers shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Sec. 4. The militia, as divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies pursuant to the laws now in force, shall remain so organized, until the same shall be altered by the Legislature.

Sec. 5. Persons of the denominations of Quakers and Shakers, justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and ministers of the gospel may be exempted from military duty, but no other person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted, unless he shall pay an equivalent to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE VIII

Literature

A general diffusion of the advantages of literature being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State; provided, that no donation, grant or endowment shall at any time be made by the Legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in, any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

ARTICLE IX

General Provisions

Sec. 1. Every person elected or appointed to either of the places or offices provided in this Constitution, and every person elected, appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military or other office under this State, shall, before he enter on the discharge of the duties of his place or office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I ———— do swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, so long as I shall continue a citizen thereof. So help me God."

"I ———— do swear, that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties incumbent on me as ———— according to the Constitution and laws of the State. So help me God." Provided, that an affirmation in the above forms may be substituted, when the person shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking and subscribing an oath.

The oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the Governor and councillors before the presiding officer of the Senate, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature, and by the senators and representatives before the Governor and Council, and by the residue of said officers, before such persons as shall be prescribed by the Legislature; and whenever the Governor or any councillor shall not be able to attend during the session of the Legislature to take and subscribe said oaths or affirmations, said oaths or affirmations may be taken and subscribed in the recess of the Legislature before any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; *provided, that the senators and representatives, first elected under this Constitution, shall take and subscribe such oaths or affirmations before the president of the convention.*

Sec. 2. No person holding the office of justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, or of any inferior court, attorney general, county attorney, treasurer of the State, adjutant general, judge of probate, register of probate, register of deeds, sheriffs or their deputies, clerks of the judicial courts, shall be a member of the Legislature; and any person holding either of the foregoing offices, elected to, and accepting a seat in the Congress of the United States, shall thereby vacate said office; and no person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time within this State, more than one of the offices before mentioned.

Sec. 3. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, signed by the Governor, attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the seal of the State thereto affixed.

Sec. 4. And in case the elections required by this Constitution on the first Wednesday of January *annually*, by the two houses of the Legislature, shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to day, until completed, in the following order; the vacancies in the Senate shall first be filled; the Governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall elect the council.

Sec. 5. Every person holding any civil office under this State, may be removed by impeachment, for misdemeanor in office; and every person holding any office, may be removed by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, on the address of both branches of the Legislature. But before such address shall pass either house, the causes of removal shall be stated and entered on the journal of the house in which it originated, and a copy thereof served on the person in office, that he may be admitted to a hearing in his defence.

Sec. 6. The tenure of all offices, which are not or shall not be otherwise provided for, shall be during the pleasure of the Governor and Council.

Sec. 7. While the public expenses shall be assessed on polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years.

Sec. 8. *All taxes upon real and personal estate, assessed by authority of this State, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof.*

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall never, in any manner, suspend or surrender the power of taxation.

Sec. 10. Sheriffs shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in on the second Monday of September, and shall hold their offices for two years from the first day of January next after their election. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of judges and registers of probate.

Sec. 11. The attorney general shall be chosen *annually* by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in the convention. Vacancy in said office, occurring when the Legislature is not in session, may be filled by the appointment of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council.

Sec. 12. But citizens of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States or of this State, and not in the regular army of the United States, being otherwise qualified electors, shall be allowed to vote for judges and registers of probate, sheriffs, and all other county officers *on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and their votes shall be counted and allowed in the same manner and with the same effect as if given on the second Monday of September in that year. And they shall be allowed to vote for all such officers* on the second Monday in September *annually thereafter forever.* And the votes shall be given at the same time and in the same manner, and the names of the several candidates shall be printed or written on the same ballots with those for Governor, senators and representatives, as provided in section four, article second of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. The Legislature may enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage, for a term not exceeding ten years, all persons convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting at any election, under the influence of a bribe.

Sec. 14. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The Legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed three hundred thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this State by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the State shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.

Sec. 15. *The State is authorized to issue bonds payable within twenty-one years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. a year, payable semi-annually, which bonds or their proceeds shall be devoted solely towards the reimbursement of the expenditures incurred by the cities, towns and plantations of the State for war purposes during the rebellion, upon the following basis: Each city, town and plantation shall receive from the State one hundred dollars for every man furnished for the military service of the United States under and after the call of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and accepted by the United States towards its quota for the term of three years, and in the same proportion for every man so furnished and accepted for any shorter period; and the same shall be in full payment for any claim upon the State on account of its war debts by any such municipality. A commission appointed by the Governor and Council shall determine the amount to which each city, town and plantation is entitled; to be devoted to such reimbursement, the surplus, if any, to be appropriated to the soldiers who enlisted or were drafted and went at any time during the war, or if deceased, to their legal representatives. The issue of bonds hereby authorized shall not exceed in the aggregate three million five hundred thousand dollars, and this amendment shall not be construed to permit the credit of the State to be directly or indirectly loaned in any other case or for any other purpose.*

Sec. 16. The Legislature may by law authorize the dividing of towns having not less than four thousand inhabitants, or having voters residing on any island within the limits thereof, into voting districts for the election of representatives to the Legislature, and prescribe the manner in which the votes shall be received, counted, and the result of the election declared.

[Section seventeen, as to bond issue for state highways, added by Amendment XXXV.]

ARTICLE X

Schedule

Sec. 1. All laws now in force in this State, and not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain, and be in force, until altered or repealed by the Legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation.

Sec. 2. The Legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and when any amendments shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations, *in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meetings in the month of September,* to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendments shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. *After the amendments proposed herewith shall have been submitted to popular vote, the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court shall arrange the Constitution, as amended, under appropriate titles, and in proper articles, parts and sections, omitting all sections, clauses and words not in force, and making no other changes in the provisions or language thereof, and shall submit*

the same to the Legislature at its next session. And the draft, and arrangement, when approved by the Legislature, shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the State. And the Constitution, with the amendments made thereto, in accordance with the provisions thereof, shall be the supreme law of the State.

Sec. 4. Sections one, two and five, of article ten of the existing Constitution, shall hereafter be omitted in any printed copies thereof prefixed to the laws of the State; but this shall not impair the validity of acts under those sections; and section five shall remain in full force, as part of the Constitution, according to the stipulations of said section, with the same effect as if contained in said printed copies. (*a*)

(*a*) The omitted sections may be found in the text of the Constitution prefixed to the official publication of the laws passed by the first legislature of the State, which convened May 31, 1820, pages XXIV-XXVII, and pages XXVIII-XXXI; also in the text of the Constitution prefixed to the publication of the Laws of Maine, authorized by Resolve of March 8, 1821, Volume 1, pages 41-50.

AMENDMENTS

To the Amended Constitution of Maine, adopted in pursuance of the second section of the tenth article of the Amended Constitution.

ARTICLE XXII

LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS

No city or town shall hereafter create any debt or liability, which singly, or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities, shall exceed five per centum of the last regular valuation of said city or town; provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as applying to any fund received in trust by said city or town, nor to any loan for the purpose of renewing existing loans or for war, or to temporary loans to be paid out of money raised by taxation, during the year in which they are made.

[The twenty-second amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the fifty-sixth legislature, approved February 9, 1877, and on December 20, 1877, proclaimed by the Governor to have been adopted by the people at the annual election held September 10, 1877, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 2, 1878, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXIII

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS

The governor, senators and representatives in the legislature, shall be elected biennially, and hold office two years from the first Wednesday in January next succeeding their election; and the legislature, at the first session next after the adoption of this article, shall make all needful provisions by law concerning the tenure of office of all county officers, and concerning the annual or biennial reports of the state treasurer and other state officers and institutions; and shall make all such provisions by law as may be required in consequence of the change from annual to biennial elections, and from annual to biennial sessions of the legislature. *The first election under this Article shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and the first meeting of the legislature under this article shall be on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.*

Section four, article two; section five, part one, article four; section four, part two, article four; section one, part three, article four; section thirteen, part one, article five; section two, part two, article five; section one, part three, article five;

section one, part four, article five; section four, part four, article five; section three, article seven; section four, article nine, and section eleven, article nine, are amended, by substituting the word 'biennial' for the word "annual" wherever it occurs.

Section two, part one, article five, is amended, by striking out all after the word "office" and substituting therefor the following words: 'for two years from the first Wednesday of January next following the election.' Section seven, article six, and section two, article ten, are hereby amended by striking out the word "annual" and insert in place thereof the word 'biennial.'

[The twenty-third amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the fifty-eighth legislature, approved March 4, 1879, and on March 18, 1880, declared by a resolve of the legislature to have been adopted by the people at the annual election September 8, 1879, took effect and became a part of the Constitution March 18, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXIV

Election of Governor by Plurality Vote

The Constitution of this State shall be amended, in the third section of the first part of article five, by striking out the word "majority," wherever it occurs therein, and inserting in the place thereof the word 'plurality.'

[The twenty-fourth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the fifty-ninth legislature, approved January 27, 1880, and on November 9, 1880, proclaimed by the Governor to have been adopted by the people at the annual election September 13, 1880, took effect and became a part of the Constitution November 9, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXV

Biennial Legislative Terms

Section two, article four, part first, of the Constitution of this State, as amended under the "resolutions concerning an amendment of the Constitution of Maine," approved the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be further amended by striking out the words "first Wednesday in January next succeeding their election," and inserting in place thereof the words 'day next preceding the biennial meeting of the legislature, and the amendment herein proposed, if adopted, shall determine the term of office of senators and representatives to be elected at the annual meeting in September, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, as well as the term of senators and representatives thereafter to be elected,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Sec. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-one members, to be elected by the qualified electors, and hold their office for two years from the day next preceding the biennial meeting of the legislature, *and the amendment herein proposed, if adopted, shall determine the term of office of senators and representatives to the elected at the annual meeting in September, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, as well as the term of senators and representatives thereafter to be elected.* The legislature, *which shall first be convened under this Constitution,* shall *on or before the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the legislature,* within every *subsequent* period of at most ten years, and at least five, cause the number of the inhabitants of the state to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized and Indians not taxed. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed and apportioned among the several counties, as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants, having regard to the relative increase of population. *The number of representatives shall, on said first apportionment, be not less than one hundred and not more than one hundred and fifty.*'

[The twenty-fifth amendment was proposed to the people by a resolve of the fifty-ninth legislature passed March 18, 1880, and was adopted September 13, as appears from the transactions of the governor and council, preserved in the office of the secretary of state, wherein it is recorded that the report of the committee on elections to that effect was accepted by the council and approved by the governor, October 20, 1880. The amendment was never proclaimed by the governor nor declared by the legislature, and it is not known that any public evidence of its adoption is in existence.]

ARTICLE XXVI

Prohibition of the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

[The twenty-sixth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the sixty-first legislature, approved February 21, 1883, and on December 3, 1884, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 8, 1884, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 7, 1885, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXVII

Eligibility of the Treasurer of State

The treasurer shall be chosen biennially, at the first session of the legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention, but shall not be eligible more than six years successively.

[The twenty-seventh amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the sixty-third legislature, approved March 10, 1887, and on December 14, 1888, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 10, 1888, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 2, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXVIII

Appointment of Adjutant General

The major generals shall be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, each having a negative on the other. The adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be appointed by the governor. But the adjutant general shall perform the duties of quartermaster general until otherwise directed by law. The major generals and brigadier generals and the commanding officers of regiments and battalions, shall appoint their respective staff officers; and all military officers shall be commissioned by the governor.

[The twenty-eighth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the sixty-fourth legislature, approved March 31, 1891, and on December 13, 1892, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 12, 1892, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 4, 1893, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXIX

Educational Qualifications of Voters

No person shall have the right to vote or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this State, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name; *provided, however,* that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

[The twenty-ninth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the sixty-fourth legislature, approved April 2, 1891, and on December 13, 1892, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 12, 1892, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 4, 1893, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXX

Vacancies in the Senate

Section five, in article four, part two, is hereby amended by striking out the words "and in this manner all vacancies in the senate shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen," and substituting therefore the following:

'But all vacancies in the senate, arising from death, resignation, removal from the State, or like causes, shall be filled by an immediate election in the unrepresented district. The governor shall issue his proclamation therefor and therein fix the time of such election.'

[The thirtieth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the sixty-eighth legislature, approved March 27, 1897, and on October 25, 1898, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 12, 1898, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 4, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXXI

The Direct Initiative of Legislation and Optional Referendum

Part first of article four is hereby amended as follows, namely:

By striking out all of section one after the word "Maine" in the third line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, 'but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, bill, resolve or resolution passed by the joint action of both branches of the legislature, and the style of their laws and acts shall be 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine,' so that said section as amended, shall read as follows, namely:

'The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches, a house of representatives and a senate, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the legislature of Maine, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, bill, resolve or resolution passed by the joint action of both branches of the legislature, and the style of their laws and acts shall be, 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine.'

Part third of article four is hereby amended as follows, namely:

By inserting in section one, after the words "biennially and" in the second line thereof, the words 'with the exceptions hereinafter stated,' so that said section shall read as amended:

'The legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January, biennially, and, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of this state, not repugnant to this Constitution nor to that of the United States.'

Part third of article four is further amended by adding to said article the following sections to be numbered from sixteen to twenty-two inclusive, namely:

Sec. 16. No act or joint resolution of the legislature, except such orders or resolutions as pertain solely to facilitating the performance of the business of the legislature, of either branch, or of any committee or officer thereof, or appropriate money therefor or for the payment of salaries fixed by law, shall take effect until ninety days after the recess of the legislature passing it, unless in case of emergency, (which with the facts constituting the emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the act), the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. An emergency bill shall include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and shall not include (1) an infringement of the right of home rule for municipalities, (2) a franchise or a license to a corporation or an individual to extend longer than one year, or (3) provision for the sale or purchase or renting for more than five years of real estate.

Sec. 17. Upon written petition of not less than ten thousand electors, addressed to the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state within ninety days after the recess of the legislature, requesting that one or more acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof passed by the legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty days after the governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election. As soon as it appears that the effect of any act, bill, resolve or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the next general election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no general election within six months thereafter the governor may, and if so requested in said written petition therefor, shall order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than four nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof.

Sec. 18. The electors may propose to the legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the state constitution, by written petition addressed to the legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the secretary of state or presented to either branch of the legislature at least thirty days before the close of its session. Any measure thus proposed by not less than twelve thousand electors, unless enacted without change by the legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next general election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is enacted by the legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The legislature may order a special elec-

tion on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people. The governor may, and if so requested in the written petitions addressed to the legislature, shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the legislature by at least twelve thousand electors as herein provided, and not enacted by the legislature without change, referred to the people at a special election to be held not less than four or more than six months after such proclamation, otherwise said measure shall be voted upon at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the recess of the legislature, to which such measure was proposed.

Sec. 19. Any measure referred to the people and approved by a majority of the votes given thereon shall, unless a later date is specified in said measure, take effect and become a law in thirty days after the governor has made public proclamation of the result of the vote on said measure, which he shall do within ten days after the vote thereon has been canvassed and determined. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to any measure approved by vote of the people, and any measure initiated by the people and passed by the legislature without change, if vetoed by the governor and if his veto is sustained by the legislature shall be referred to the people to be voted on at the next general election. The legislature may enact measures expressly conditioned upon the people's ratification by a referendum vote.

Sec. 20. As used in either of the three preceding sections the words 'electors' and 'people' mean the electors of the state qualified to vote for governor; 'recess of the legislature' means the adjournment without day of a session of the legislature; 'general election' means the November election for choice of presidential electors or the September election for choice of governor and other state and county officers; 'measure' means an act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or two or more such, or part or parts of such, as the case may be; 'written petition' means one or more petitions written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, with the original signatures of the petitioners attached, verified as to the authenticity of the signatures by the oath of one of the petitioners certified thereon, and accompanied by the certificate of the clerk of the city, town or plantation in which the petitioners reside that their names appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for governor. The petitions shall set forth the full text of the measure requesed or proposed. The full text of a measure submitted to a vote of the people under the provisions of the Constitution need not be printed on the official ballots, but, until otherwise provided by the legislature, the secretary of state shall prepare the ballots in such form as to present the question or questions concisely and intelligibly.

Sec. 21. The city council of any city may establish the initiative and referendum for the electors of such city in regard to its municipal affairs, provided that the ordinance establishing and providing the method of exercising such initiative and referendum shall not take effect until ratified by vote of a majority of the electors of said city, voting thereon at a municipal election. *Provided, however,* that the legislature may at any time provide a uniform method for the exercise of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs.

Sec. 22. Until the legislature shall enact further regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution for applying the people's veto and direct initiative, the election officers and other officials shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and of the general law, supplemented by such reasonable action as may be necessary to render the preceding sections self executing.

[The thirty-first amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-third legislature, approved March 20, 1907, and on October 30, 1908, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 14, 1908, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 6, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXXII

Adoption of Amendments

Section two in article ten as amended by the resolve of the fifty-eighth legislature passed March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and adopted September eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "in the manner prescribed by law, at their next biennial meetings in the month of September," and inserting in place thereof the words: 'to meet in the manner prescribed by law for calling and holding biennial meetings of said inhabitants for the election of senators and representatives on the second Monday in September following the passage of said resolve;' so that said section as amended, shall read as follows:

'Sec. 2. *The legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and, when any amendments shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations, to meet in the manner prescribed by law for calling and holding biennial meetings of said inhabitants for the election of senators and representatives, on the second Monday in September following the passage of said resolve, to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendments shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution.*'

[The thirty-second amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-third legislature, approved March 28, 1907, and on October 30, 1908, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 14, 1908, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 6, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of section two, chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

ARTICLE XXXIII

Seat of Government

Augusta is hereby declared to be the seat of government of this State.

[The thirty-third amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-fifth legislature, approved March 31, 1911, and on January 23, 1913, declared by a resolve of the legislature to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 11, 1911, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 23, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXIV

Limitation of Municipal Indebtedness

Article twenty-two of said Constitution, limiting municipal indebtedness, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "town" in the first line thereof, the following words, 'having less than forty thousand inhabitants, according to the last census taken by the United States,' and by inserting after the word "however" in the fourth line, the following words, 'that cities having a population of forty thousand or more, according to the last census taken by the United States may create a debt or liability which single or in the aggregate with previous debt or liability, shall equal seven and one-half per centum of the last regular valuation of said city, that cities of forty thousand inhabitants or over, may, by a majority vote of their city government, increase the present rate of five per centum by one-fourth of one per centum in any one municipal year until in not less than ten years, the maximum rate of seven and one-half per cent is reached, that any city failing to take the increase in any one municipal year then the increase for that year is lost and no increase can be made until the next year as provided above, and provided further,' so that said article as amended, shall read as follows:

'No city or town having less than forty thousand inhabitants, according to the last census taken by the United States, shall hereafter create any debt or liability, which single or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities shall exceed five per centum of the last regular valuation of said city or town; *provided, however,* that cities having a population of forty thousand or more, according to the last census taken by the United States, may create a debt or liability which single or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, shall equal seven and one-half per cent of the last regular valuation of said city, that cities of forty thousand inhabitants or over, may, by a majority vote of their city government, increase the present rate of five per centum by one-fourth of one per cent in any one municipal year, until, in not less than ten years, the maximum rate of seven and one-half per cent is reached, that any city failing to take the increase in any one municipal year then the increase for that year is lost and no increase can be made until the next year as provided above, and *provided further,* that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as applying to any fund received in trust by said city or town, nor to any loan for the purpose of renewing existing loans or for war, or to temporary loans to be paid out of the money raised by taxes during the year in which they were made.'

[The thirty-fourth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-fifth legislature, approved March 31, 1911, and on January 23, 1913, declared by a resolve of legislature to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 11, 1911, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 23, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXV

Bond Issue for State Highways

Article nine of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding the following section:

Sec. 17. The legislature may authorize the issuing of bonds not exceeding two million dollars in amount at any one time, payable within forty-one years, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds or their proceeds shall be devoted solely to the building and maintaining of state highways; *provided, however,* that bonds issued and outstanding under the authority of this section shall never, in the aggregate, exceed two million dollars; the expenditure of said money to be divided equitably among the several counties of the state.

Section fourteen of said article is amended by adding after the word "except," in the fifth line thereof, the following words: 'For the purposes of building and maintaining of state highways,' so that said section fourteen, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Sec. 14. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the state, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed three hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes of building and maintaining of state highways, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the state shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.'

[The thirty-fifth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-fifth legislature, approved March 25, 1912, and on January 23, 1913, declared by a resolve of the legislature to have been adopted by the people at the election held September 9, 1912, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 23, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXVI

Classification of Property for Purposes of Taxation

Section eight of article nine of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to said section the following words: 'But the legislature shall have power to levy a tax upon intangible personal property at such rate as it deems wise and equitable without regard to the rate applied to other classes of property,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Sec. 8. All taxes upon real and personal estate, assessed by authority of this state, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof; but the legislature shall have power to levy a tax upon intangible personal property at such rate as it deems wise and equitable without regard to the rate applied to other classes of property.'

[The thirty-sixth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-sixth legislature, approved April 4, 1913, and on March 31, 1915, declared by a resolve of legislature to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1913, took effect and became a part of the Constitution March 31, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXVII

Adoption of Amendments

Section two in article ten as amended by the resolve of the fifty-eighth legislature passed March fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and adopted September eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as amended by the resolve of the seventy-third legislature passed March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and seven, and adopted September fourteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "plantations" in the seventh line of said section two the following words: 'in the manner prescribed by law at the next biennial meetings in the month of September or,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Sec. 2. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and, when any amendments shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations in the manner prescribed by law at the next biennial meetings in the month of September or to meet in the manner prescribed by law for calling and holding biennial meetings of said inhabitants for the election of senators and representatives, on the second Monday in September following the passage of said resolve, to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendments shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of this Constitution.'

[The thirty-seventh amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-sixth legislature, approved April 12, 1913, and on March 31, 1915, declared by a resolve of legislature to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1913, took effect and became a part of the Constitution March 31, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXVIII

Tenure of the Office of Sheriff

Section ten of article nine of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out all that part of said section ten after the word "election" in the fourth line of said section as printed with the revised statutes of nineteen hundred and sixteen, and inserting in the place thereof the following: 'unless sooner removed as

hereinafter provided. Whenever the governor and council upon complaint, due notice and hearing shall find that a sheriff is not faithfully or efficiently performing any duty imposed upon him by law, the governor may remove such sheriff from office and with the advice and consent of the council appoint another sheriff in his place for the remainder of the term for which such removed sheriff was elected. All vacancies in the office of sheriff, other than those caused by removal in the manner aforesaid, shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of judges and registers of probate,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 10. Sheriffs shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, by a plurality of the votes given in on the second Monday of September, and shall hold their office for two years from the first day of January next after their election, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the governor and council upon complaint, due notice and hearing shall find that a sheriff is not faithfully or efficiently performing any duty imposed upon him by law, the governor may remove such sheriff from office and with the advice and consent of the council appoint another sheriff in his place for the remainder of the term for which such removed sheriff was elected. All vacancies in the office of sheriff, other than those caused by removal in the manner aforesaid shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of judges and registers of probate.'

[The thirty-eighth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-eighth legislature, approved March 19, 1917, and on September 25, 1917, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 19, 1917, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 25, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XXXIX

Appointment of Representatives in the Event of Merger of Towns and Cities

Resolved: Two-thirds of the legislature concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of this State be proposed for action of the legal voters, to wit: By inserting in the eighth line of section three of part first of article four of the Constitution, after the words "but no town shall ever be entitled to more than seven representatives," the words 'except that in the event of the merger of towns or cities, the new town or city shall be allowed the combined representation of the former units,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 3. Each town having fifteen hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; each town having three thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect two; each town having six thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect three; each town having ten thousand five hundred may elect four; each town having fifteen thousand may elect five; each town having twenty thousand two hundred and fifty may elect six; each town having twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty may elect seven; but no town shall ever be entitled to more than seven representatives, except that in the event of the merger of towns or cities, the new town or city shall be allowed the combined representation of the former units; and towns and plantations duly organized, not having fifteen hundred inhabitants shall be classed as conveniently as may be into districts containing that number, and so as not to divide towns, and each such district may elect one representative; and when on this apportionment the number of representatives shall be two hundred, a different apportionment shall take place upon the above principle; and in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small to apportion all the representatives to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished as to give the number of representatives according to the above rule and

proportion; and whenever any town or towns, plantation or plantations not entitled to elect a representative shall determine against a classification with any other town or plantation, the legislature may, at each apportionment of representatives on the application of such town or plantation, authorize it to elect a representative for such portion of time and such periods, as shall be equal to its portion of representation; and the right of representation so established, shall not be altered until the next general apportionment.'

[The thirty-ninth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-eighth legislature, approved April 7, 1917, and on September 25, 1917, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 19, 1917, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 25, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XL

Military

Resolved: Two-thirds of the legislature concurring, that article seven of the Constitution be amended by striking out all of sections one, two, three, four and five of said article and substituting therefor the following sections:

'Section 1. All commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, from such persons as are qualified by law to hold such offices.

Section 2. The legislature shall, by law, designate the qualifications necessary for holding a commission in the militia and shall prescribe the mode of selection of officers for the several grades.

Section 3. The adjutant general shall be appointed by the governor. But the adjutant general shall also perform the duties of quartermaster general and paymaster general until otherwise directed by law.

Section 4. The organization, armament and discipline of the militia and of the military and naval units thereof shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the governor to issue from time to time such orders and regulations and to adopt such other means of administration, as shall maintain the prescribed standard of organization, armament and discipline; and such orders, regulations and means adopted shall have the full force and effect of the law.

Section 5. Persons of the denominations of Quakers and Shakers, justices of the supreme judicial court, ministers of the gospel and persons exempted by the laws of the United States may be exempted from military duty, but no other able-bodied person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted unless he shall pay an equivalent to be fixed by law.'

[The fortieth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-ninth legislature, approved March 8, 1919, and on September 24, 1919, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1919, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 24, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XLI

Bond Issue for Public Wharves and Adequate Port Facilities

Article nine of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

'Section 18. The legislature may authorize the issuing of bonds not to exceed the amount of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable within twenty years at a rate of interest of four per centum per annum payable semiannually; which bonds shall be issued serially under the direction of the governor

and council. The said bonds or their proceeds shall be devoted exclusively to the building and maintaining of public wharves and the establishment of adequate port facilities in the State of Maine.'

Section fourteen of said article nine, as amended by article thirty-five, is hereby further amended by adding after the word "war" in the seventh line the words 'or for the purposes of building and maintaining public wharves and for the establishment of adequate port facilities in the State of Maine;' so that said section fourteen, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 14. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the state, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed three hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes of building and maintaining of state highways, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war, or for the purposes of building and maintaining public wharves and for the establishment of adequate port facilities in the State of Maine; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the state shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.'

[The forty-first amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-ninth legislature, approved March 28, 1919, and on September 24, 1919, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1919, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 24, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XLII

Increase of State Debt Limit

Section fourteen of article nine of the Constitution, as amended by article thirty-five of the Constitution, is hereby further amended by striking out after the word "exceed" in the fifth line thereof the words "three hundred thousand dollars" and inserting in place thereof the words 'eight hundred thousand dollars,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 14. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the state, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes of building and maintaining of state highways, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the state shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.'

[The forty-second amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-ninth legislature, approved April 4, 1919, and on September 24, 1919, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1919, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 24, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XLIII

Bond Issue for State Highways and Intrastate, Interstate and International Bridges

Section fourteen of article nine of the Constitution, as amended by article thirty-five of the Constitution, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "and maintaining of" in the sixth line thereof and by adding after the word "highways" in the sixth line thereof the words 'intrastate, interstate and international bridges,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 14. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities on behalf of the state, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed three hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes of building state highways, intrastate, interstate and international bridges, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion or for purposes of war; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the state shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.'

Section seventeen of said article is amended by striking out after the word "exceeding" in the first and second lines thereof the word "two" and inserting in place thereof the word 'ten' and by striking out after the word "exceeding" in the third line thereof the word "four" and inserting in place thereof the word 'five' and by striking out in the fifth line thereof the words "and maintaining" and by adding after the word "highways" in the fifth line the words 'and intrastate, interstate and international bridges,' and by striking out after the word "exceed" in the seventh line thereof the word "two" and inserting in place thereof the word 'ten,' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 17. The legislature may authorize the issuing of bonds not exceeding ten million dollars in amount at any one time, payable within forty-one years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds or their proceeds shall be devoted solely to the building of state highways, and intrastate, interstate and international bridges; provided, however, that bonds issued and outstanding under the authority of this section shall never, in the aggregate, exceed ten million dollars; the expenditure of said money to be divided equitably among the several counties of the state.'

[The forty-third amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-ninth legislature, approved April 4, 1919, and on September 24, 1919, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1919, took effect and became a part of the Constitution September 24, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the resolve.]

ARTICLE XLIV

Continuation of Right of Suffrage for Three Months after Removal to Anther Town or Plantation Within This State

Section one of article two is hereby amended by inserting after the word "established" in the sixth line of said section, the following words: 'and he shall continue to be an elector in such town or plantation for the period of three months after his removal therefrom, if he continues to reside in this state during said period;' so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Section 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this state for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for governor, senators and representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established, and he shall continue to be an elector in such town or plantation for the period of three months after his removal therefrom, if he continues to reside in this state during said period; and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or of this state, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military place, in any town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established. No person, however, shall be deemed to have lost his residence by

reason of his absence from the state in the military service of the United States, or this state.'

[The forty-fourth amendment proposed to the people by a resolve of the seventy-ninth legislature, approved March 28, 1919, and on September 24, 1919, proclaimed by the governor to have been adopted by the people at a special election held September 8, 1919, took effect and became a part of the Constitution January 7, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section two of chapter one of the Revised Statutes.]

Bond Issue for Bonus, War with Germany

Article nine of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

'Sec. 19. The legislature may authorize the issuing of bonds not to exceed the amount of three million dollars, payable within ten years, which bonds or their proceeds shall be devoted exclusively to paying a bonus to Maine soldiers and sailors in the war with Germany.'

Section fourteen of said article nine, as amended by articles thirty-five, forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three, is hereby further amended by adding after the word "war" in the seventh line thereof the words 'to provide for the payment of a bonus to Maine soldiers and sailors in the war with Germany'; so that said section fourteen, as amended, shall read as follows:

'Sec. 14. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case. The legislature shall not create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of the state, which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities hereafter incurred at any one time, exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, except for the purposes of building state highways, intrastate, interstate and international bridges; to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war; to provide for the payment of a bonus to Maine soldiers and sailors in the war with Germany, or for the purposes of building and maintaining public wharves and for the establishment of adequate port facilities in the State of Maine; but this amendment shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be deposited with this state by the government of the United States, or to any fund which the state shall hold in trust for any Indian tribe.'

[Approved November 7, 1919; adopted September 13, 1920; proclaimed September 22, 1920; effective on proclamation.]

Voting Places

Section sixteen of article nine is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and substituting in place thereof the following:

'Sec. 16. The legislature may by law authorize the dividing of towns into voting districts for all state and national elections, and prescribe the manner in which the votes shall be received, counted, and the result of the election declared.'

[Approved March 8, 1919; adopted September 13, 1920; proclaimed October 1, 1920; effective on proclamation.]

Absent Voting

Section five, article four, part first, of the Constitution of Maine, as amended by the twenty-third amendment, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "present" in the fifth and thirty-fourth lines thereof, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Sec. 5. The meetings within this state for the choice of representatives shall be warned in due course of law by the selectmen of the several towns seven days at least before the election, and the selectmen thereof shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors, sort, count and

declare them in open town meeting, and in the presence of the town clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the selectmen and in open town meeting. And the towns and plantations organized by law, belonging to any class herein provided, shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective towns and plantations; and the town and plantation meetings in such towns and plantations shall be notified, held and regulated, the votes received, sorted, counted and declared in the same manner. And the assessors and clerks of plantations shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, which selectmen and town clerks have, and are subject to by this Constitution. And fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary's office thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January biennially. And the governor and council shall examine the returned copies of such lists, and also all lists of votes of citizens in the military service, returned to the secretary's office, as provided in article second, section four, of this Constitution; and twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, biennially, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of all the votes returned, to attend and take their seats. But all such lists shall be laid before the house of representatives on the first Wednesday of January biennially, and they shall finally determine who are elected. The electors resident in any city may, at any meeting duly notified for the choice of representatives, vote for such representatives in their respective ward meetings, and the wardens in said wards shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors, sort, count and declare them in open ward meetings, and in the presence of the ward clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the warden, and in open ward meetings; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the warden and ward clerk, sealed up in open ward meeting, and delivered to the city clerk within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls. And the electors resident in any city may at any meetings duly notified and holden for the choice of any other civil officers for whom they have been required heretofore to vote in town meeting, vote for such officers in their respective wards, and the same proceedings shall be had by the warden and ward clerk in each ward, as in the case of votes for representatives. And the aldermen of any city shall be in session within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls in such meetings, and in the presence of the city clerk shall open, examine and compare the copies from the lists of votes given in the several wards, of which the city clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be made into the secretary of state's office in the same manner as selectmen of towns are required to do.'

[Adopted September 12, 1921; approved April 6, 1921; proclaimed October 29, 1921; effective first Wednesday of 1923.]